FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GDR, PPR, USSR TROOPS HOLD 'JUG-84' EXERCISES

LD292032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- During the joint troop maneuvers "Jug-84" on Thursday, soldiers of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and of the Polish and Soviet armies proved their capabilities during an airborne landing and in fording a wide water obstacle.

GDR Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Heinz Kessler, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, the head of the exercise, Colonel General Werner Fleissner, Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, Admiral Wilhelm Ehm and Lieutenant General Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten as well as the head of the SED Central Committee Security Department, Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, saw the high level of training and the combat readiness of the members of the three allied armies.

The exercises were also watched by Polish Deputy Defense Minister General Eugeniusz Molczyk, Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany General Mikhail Zaytsev, and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the NVA Army General Ivan Shavrov.

On the previous days of the exercise, the comrades-in-arms had demonstrated high military skill. The soldiers thoroughly prepared themselves for this test in political and combat training, and in doing so, the soldiers and the fighting collectives in socialist competition emulated the highest standards.

On Thursday morning, motorized infantry units of the NVA and of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany resolutely continued combat. In this part of the exercise, a Soviet motorized infantry unit performed particularly well during a tactical airborne landing. NVA parachutists and members of an airborne landing battalion of the Polish Army also carried out their combat tasks with great resourcefulness.

The successful exercises shouwed that the soldiers of the allied forces are meeting the demands of the defense of the socialist fatherland. The commanders and staff once again proved their ability to lead the units and divisions under all conditions, to react quickly to new situations, and to use creatively the latest discoveries of socialist military science, particularly the experiences of the Soviet comrades-in-arms.

During meetings between comrades-in-arms later, the members of the allied armies expressed their firm resolve always to reliably fulfill the mission given to them by the Marxist-Leninist parties of securing peace and protecting socialist achievements.

POLISH MINISTER ON MOSCOW CEMA TRADE SESSION

AU271356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] PAP, Moscow -- The 67th session of the CEMA Standing Foreign Commission ended in Moscow on 22 March.

The session was attended by CEMA delegations led by foreign trade ministers. A Yugoslav delegation was also present.

One of the chief tasks of the session, Minister T. Nestorowicz, head of the Polish delegation, told your PAP correspondent, was to sum up the results of the foreign trade between CEMA member-countries and individual groups of the countries in the world in 1983, to evaluate trade within CEMA itself, and to discuss the lines of the commission's further activities.

Last year, the CEMA member-countries achieved relatively good trade results in view of the clearly unfavorable world trade conditions. I have in mind primarily the escalation of various forms of protectionism and discrimination on the part of the Western countries, especially the United States.

Compared with 1982, the overall trade of CEMA member-countries increased about 8 percent but their mutual trade experienced the largest increase -- over 11 percent.

The situation of our country as a trade partner with the CEMA member-countries emerges favorably against such a background.

In 1983, Poland's trade with the CEMA member-countries amounted to about R16 billion, increasing 13.7 percent compared with 1982. Exports increased about 15 percent and imports about 12.5 percent.

As for our trade with the CEMA member-countries in 1983, Minister T. Nestorowicz said, I would like to stress a very crucial aspect of these results. After the United States and some Western countries imposed economic and fiscal restrictions on our country, it became necessary for the Polish economy to greatly intensify its links with the CEMA member-countries. That task is being implemented with great rapidity. One fact is that, thanks to intensifying our trade with the CEMA member-countries, especially with the USSR, we have been able to halt production slumps and to increase the national income at the end of 1983 -- for the first time in 3 years.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN PRAGUE

AU270611 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 21 Mar (CTK) -- The 30th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened in the Prague Palace of Culture on Wednesday [21 March].

The delegations of CEMA member-states and the SFRY were welcomed at the Prague session by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development. The session was opened and chaired by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is chairman of the CEMA committee.

The session will be assessing the structure, work progress, and deadlines for elaborating the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA member-states for the next 15-20 years. It will also be appraising the realization of the Skeleton Agreement on Multilateral Cooperation in the Development and Broad Utilization of Microprocessor Technology in the National Economies of CEMA member-states up to 1990, and the implementation of the Skeleton Agreement on Multilateral Cooperation in the Sphere of Development and Organization of the Specialized and Cooperated Production of Industrial Robots.

The session will also assess the results achieved so far in the CEMA member-states' cooperation in realizing the plan for the more rapid development of science and technology in the Republic of Cuba up to 1990, and the realization of the program for developing the scientific-experimental base in the People's Republic of Mongolia up to 1990.

The committee will also discuss the tasks that follow for it from the resolution adopted by the CEMA Executive Committee's 109th session, and the interested CEMA member-states will exchange opinions on joint action in making best use of the latest scientific-technological knowledge acquired from third states.

BUDAPEST HOSTS CEMA PLANNING COMMISSION SESSION

Kadar Receives Delegates

LD281048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] In Budapest Janos Kadar has received the heads of delegations taking part in the session of the CEMA Planning Cooperation Committee. At the cordial and friendly meeting, Janos Kadar spoke about the MSZMP's activity in economic building work and stressed the Hungarian People's Republic's interest in the development of CEMA collaboration and multilateral economic contacts among the socialist countries. Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi and Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi were present at the meeting.

Polish Economic Delegation

LD290911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] A Polish economic delegation, led by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, is visiting Hungary. It is taking part in the CEMA Planning Cooperation Committee session. Yesterday, Manfred Gorywoda was received by Janos Kadar.

Decisions, Results Assessed

LD300712 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Important decisions were reached at today's session of the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee concerning the transportation of fuel and raw materials and within this, the supply of electricity and fuel. Julia Tardos reports:

The 32d session of the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee is drawing to its conclusion with the signing of a protocol. The protocol is now being signed by leaders of the planning authorities of the member-countries. A communique has been issued about the 3-day session which states that the Budapest session has examined the draft of those complex directives which will facilitate, during the next plan period and then on a longer term, the rational fulfillment of the member-countries' demand for energy, fuel, and raw materials. These directives lay down the expansion of economic cooperation between the CEMA member-countries in the following areas: the electrical energy industry, the petroleum and gas industry, metallurgy, chemical industry, geology, and in the engineering industry. The participants surveyed the work carried out so far in connection with bilateral and multilateral coordination of plansof CEMA member states over the next 5 years, and they highlighted the possibilities that can be provided by cooperation. The communique mentions here the coordination of investment in areas where there is mutual interest. The member states have also decided to examine the possibilities of extending the specialization and cooperation agreements currently in force, and they will prepare new agreements, especially in sectors that determine scientific and technical advancement.

I asked one of the Hungarian delegates, Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, to assess the negotiations: [Begin Kovacs recording] Usually, the regular meetings of the Planning and Cooperation Committee attract attention since in the CEMA countries planning in the people's economy has an important role in discussing the ideas concerned with developing the economy and in preparing economic policies of the leading bodies and the countries in general. [end recording]

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE URGES POSITIVE REPLY FROM WEST

AU270600 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 84 p 7

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Delegate Speaks at Vienna Talks: Practical Approach of Socialist States"]

[Text] Vienna -- The Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe continued yesterday [22 March] with a plenary session at which the Czechoslovak delegate Jozef Sestak delivered a speech.

He pointed to the unusually exacerbated international situation, caused by the well-known actions of the West, and stated that the Warsaw Pact states regard it as their primary duty to do all they can and to exploit every available opportunity to avert the growing threat of a nuclear war, to halt the feverish arms race, and to reduce the danger of a military confrontation in Europe, especially in central Europe.

"It is precisely now that the achievement of positive results in Vienna could make a significant contribution to detente and to deepening confidence in relations between states. That is why the socialist countries regard as absolutely unacceptable the endless marking of time as well as the abuse of the Vienna talks in order to conceal military preparations. The Warsaw Pact states themselves have already done much to bring the positions of both sides close together in their specific proposals of 17 February and 23 June last year which make it possible to end the present stagnation.

The new approach to the problem of reduction recommended by the socialist countries is simple and practical. It emphasizes the final results of a reduction. The two groupings would reduce the number of their troops in central Europe to equal collective ceilings: They would maintain 900,000 men -- 700,000 members of group forces. This would be done regardless of the present arguments about "figures." In our view, this is the shortest possible way to practically solve all major issues which we are now discussing. This means that it would be possible to switch from a Soviet-American reduction on the basis of mutual example and from a subsequent temporary "freeze" to the ultimate objective -- that is, the conclusion of an overall agreement

But what are the NATO states doing to accomplish the tasks included in the assignment given to our talks? Despite their countless protestations that they are interested in progress in Vienna, despite assuraces that they are determined to strive for it, everything remains as before. We had hoped that the West would use the recent prolonged break for a detailed revision of its positions, that it would correct them in a positive sense. But again we are facing an altogether unchanged, unconstructive and unrealistic attitude of the NATO countries from which no effort to achieve a compromise solution is forthcoming.

This was fully borne out in the speech of the Western representative at the first plenary session of the present 32d round. It was as though there had been no approach on the part of the socialist countries, the agreed mandate of the talks does not apply to the NATO states, and important problems of a future agreement such as a reduction in the number of the members of air forces, the definition of the scale of military activities and so forth, are being passed over in silence. As before, there is not a single mention of the fact that the Western participants in the talks would be willing to seriously reach an agreement on the basis of the principles of mutuality and of not encroaching on the security of any side.

That is why we believe that talks for talks' sake is a needless waste of time. Such an approach by the West, which disorients the world public, is unacceptable to the socialist countries.

It is urgently necessary for the West to make concessions to the socialist countries not by words but by constructive deeds. It now depends on the West alone whether or not it is possible to clear the way to an agreement. We can only judge the West on the basis of practical steps.

In conclusion, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation and its representative appealed to the West to give a businesslike and constructive answer.

EAST BLOC AWAITING SERIOUS ANSWER AT MBFR

AU270601 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 20 Mar 84 p 5

[M. Smolik article: "Silence Is No Answer; After a 3-Month Break, the Vienna Negotiations Reopened"]

[Text] After a 3-month break, the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe reopened for their 32d round in the Vienna Hofburg Palace -- the old seat of the emperors which used to witness the hatching of war plans. These Vienna negotiations are frequently characterized both as being similar to a marathon race, because they can already look back on more than 10 years, but also as being scarcely successful, because the results achieved so far are most modest and unsatisfactory if we proceed from the fact that not one document has been agreed on during the negotiations. So far, not one line of the future agreement has been put in writing, although it cannot be said that the "marathon negotiations" have been unproductive. This is true even if for no other reason than that the negotiating sides have penetrated the substance of the problems sufficiently and have also comprehensively studied their mutual positions. The reason why the NATO states are refusing to anchor the common stands that have been achieved on various issues in the prepared text of an agreement is that they are striving to assert one-sided advantages, particularly in the form of an "asymmetric" -- in other words unequal -- reduction that would be detrimental to the Warsaw Pact states. As was also stressed by the Soviet publcist M. Petrov, the stagnation at the Vienna negotiations all these years has been caused by the NATO countries' endeavors to continue the fruitless discussion on data at any price, by their negative attitude toward the solution of important aspects of reducing and limiting the strengths of armed forces and armaments, and by their exaggerated emphasis on the problems of control.

The socialist countries, which on numerous occasions in the past have sought ways out of the blind alley in which the negotiations have landed because of the Western states' approach, last year came out with a totally new approach to the problems under discussion. They proposed to the West to begin reducing the strengths of troops and armaments in central Europe regardless of the disputes about the data on the initial numbers of troops, by having both sides agree to equal collective stengths of 900,000 persons on each side. In other words, each of the negotiating sides would cut down the strength of its troops by the number over and above the limit already proposed.

The way the new approach to the reduction should be concretely implemented in practice was also specified during the negotiations. The socialist countries proposed that the direct participants in the negotiations commit themselves to reducing, within 3 years from the date of the agreement's validity, the number of their armed forces in central Europe so that the resulting overall strength does not exceed the collective ceiling of 900,000 men: 700,000 members of ground forces, and 200,000 members of the air force. The figures, which would be precisely laid out in a treaty, would represent a simple and graphic realization of the agreed principles of the Vienna negotiations -- the principle of mutuality and of nonimpairment of the security of any side.

At the same time, the socialist countries proposed that the foreign troops that will be subject to reduction should be withdrawn to their own territories and that they should be redeployed in such a way that the security of none of the states participating in the negotiations is impaired, including the states with a special status in Vienna. It is also envisaged that the two sides will commit themselves to adhere to the level set ceiling and not to exceed it even briefly. The set of measures for verifying the fulfillment of the agreements and the system of controlling the reduction of the strengths of both the foreign and the national forces is formulated in a businesslike and constructive manner.

The socialist countries' new proposals, which were submitted last year in Vienna, are capable of finally breaking the Gordian knot of the controversial problems that are preventing the elaboration of the agreement. They represent a reliable key for solving the problems and indicate the path that should be taken by the negotiations. Deplorably, last year the NATO countries did not reply to these proposals. They did not even show any sign of a more flexible approach and by beginning the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- even on the territories of several states participating in the Vienna negotiations -- they have merely complicated the negotiations further. Now Europe is waiting for NATO finally to show proper realism and to seriously reply to the socialist states' constructive initiatives.

WESTERN ATTITUDE AT MBFR CALLED 'DISAPPOINTMENT'

AU271431 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 84 p 4

[Bedrich Zagar article: "Europe Is Waiting for Specific Deeds; Despite Promises, the West Has Not Withdrawn the Numbers Barrier in Vienna"]

[Excerpts] Western delegations were unable to use even the 3 month-break in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe to give a constructive reply to the socialist countries' proposals. This was the first disappointment. On the eve of the opening of the 32d round in Vienna, it was being reported that the West wants to abandon its demand for a new updated count of troops and submit a new compromise proposal in order to break through the vicious circle of disputes about data and verification. Even U.S. President Reagan was promising that the American delegation would not come to Vienna empty-handed. Yet these words were uttered before the resumption of talks. At the talks themselves, the West had nothing to say except for its fabricated and time-worn phrases about the need for new data and verification of reduction. The West has thus not given up the numbers barrier, by means of which it steered the Vienna talks into a dead end, and it obviously intends to continue to use it in order to thwart an agreement.

These Western tactics are not apparent just at the Vienna talks. In his "peace" rhetoric, President Reagan also speaks about U.S. readiness to ease tension and to negotiate on reducing the number of nuclear weapons or about a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. But all this is confined to words. He has not officially presented any specific proposal. Ambassador Thomas Hammond, head of the Canadian delegation in Vienna, also spoke in his press statement about the need of progress at the Vienna talks because Europe remains the region in the world with the greatest concentration of armed forces of two counterposed military alliances. He spoke about the endeavor to reduce the number of armed forces and about the Vienna talks being an important element of the East-West dialogue. Yet no specific and constructive step was forthcoming.

The question remains: What aim does the West pursue by thwarting an agreement? There is no answer that would make sense as an agreement on reducing the number of armed forces would benefit all European nations. The inflexible and unconstructive approach of the West in Vienna must be put into context with the deeds of the NATO countries.

Here a picture emerges that suggests the West does not want to give up its plans to achieve military supremacy over the socialist community. To this aim, it subordinates its entire policy and strategy at talks with socialist countries. At variance with President Reagan's pronouncements about Western readiness to conduct a peace dialogue with the East, the United States is deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. These weapons undoubtedly represent a qualitatively greater threat to the security of the Warsaw Pact states. The United States is instigating a new round of the arms race and is systematically increasing the numerical strength of its troops, including the area which is subject of the Vienna talks. Are the NATO delegations in Vienna perhaps waiting for the moment when the United States succeeds in achieving nuclear supremacy over the USSR in order to be then able to adopt in Vienna an agreement on the basis of parity? Let us comment on these hopes only briefly -- their wait to attain supremacy is in vain as that moment will never come.

The socialist countries do not lose sight of the strategic goal that President Reagan laid down for the West in the British Parliament: to liquidate in a "crusade" the entire social system of socialism. Reagan has not yet given up this plan. He remains convinced that the antagonism between capitalism and socialism must be resolved by means of a war. These are, of course, unrealistic notions because in the era of nuclear weapons, no dispute can be resolved by a war.

The socialist countries approach the issue that is the subject of the Vienna talks more realistically. In the more than 10 years of the talks' duration, they have submitted a whole series of constructive proposals, proposals that did not pursue any advantages but always took into consideration equal security for the countries of NATO.

Immediately after the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee last year, the socialist countries prepared a set of proposals for the Vienna talks, which recommended new approaches which would make it possible, without jeopardizing the security of either party, to circumvent the main obstacle erected by the West -- the data barrier -- and to simultaneously avoid tedious, fruitless, and hopeless disputes about the numerical strength of troops.

This last proposal is so clear and balanced that there is no reason not to accept it. Incidentally, this is demonstrated even by the attitude of the West which does not object to the proposal itself and only demands new data. Should the West fail to constructively respond to these proposals, it would be impossible to get rid of the impression that it is not interested in an agreement and that indeed it lacks the political will to resolve one of the most burning problems of Europe. The delegations of the member-countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact again received the mandate to contribute to easing tension and reduce their troops. The delegations of the socialist countries are honestly living up to this mandate. However, they are not finding understanding among the partner delegations which have equal responsibility before the European and world public.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO EGYPT

Departs 27 March

AU271947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai left for a friendly visit to Egypt today. To see her off at the airport were Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, and functionaries of the Ministry of Agriculture. Also present was Abd' Ahmad al-Maraghi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country.

Meets Mubarak, Counterpart

AU282001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who arrived in Cairo last night for a friendly visit at the invitation of Egyptian Minister of Agriculture Dr Yusuf Wali. During the talk held on this occasion President Mubarak expressed the feelings of deep friendship of the Egyptian people for the Albanian people and expressed the wish for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. Taking part in this meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture of Egypt, and Murat Angoni, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture of Egypt, today held talks with Themie Thomai, the Albanian minister of agriculture, during which opinions were exchanged on the development of friendly relations between the two countries and on experience in the field of agriculture.

HOXHA, ALIA SEND CONDOLENCES ON TOURE DEATH

Hoxha Message

AU300811 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, sent this message to Dr. Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea:

"We express our sincere condolences for the untimely death of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure. We share your sorrow for the loss of the honourable leader of the friendly people of Guinea, the distinguished personality and fighter for the aspirations and lawful rights of the African peoples, against the imperialist oppression and exploitation, colonialism and racial discrimination."

Alia Message

AU290934 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 29 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia has sent this message to the prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Lansana Beavogui:

"We heard with deep sorrow of the sudden death of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, leader of the people of Guinea and one of the distinguished personalities of Africa in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

"On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in my own name we express to you and through you to the friendly people of Guinea and the family of the late our sincere condolences for this grave loss".

NOTE SENT, RECEPTION HELD ON GREEK NATIONAL DAY

Alia Message to Karamanlis

AU241418 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Message from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Greece, we convey to you greetings and best wishes for the progress and happiness of the Greek people. May the relations of good-neighborliness between our two peoples and countries develop constantly.

Greek Embassy Reception

AU271410 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 27/ATA/ -- On the occasion of the National Day of the Greek Republic, the ambassador extraordinary and pleni-potentiary of the Greek Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Apostolos Papasliotis gave a reception in Dajti Hotel yesterday evening.

Attending the reception were the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, the Vice-Minister of Education and Culture Bardhyl Golemi and other guests. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ITALIAN PRESS AGENCY PRESIDENT, DIRECTOR VISIT

AU290951 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 29 /ATA/ -- On the invitation of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY a delegation of the Italian press agency (ANSA), made up of its President Gianni Granzoto and the Director Sergio Lepri, arrived in our country yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY Taqo Zoto, the director of the Press Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vangjush Zallemi and others. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Francesco Carlo Gentile.

In honour of the delegation the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY gave a dinner in Djati Hotel yesterday.

NICOLAE, ELENA CEAUSESCU CONTINUE VISIT

AU291000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Report by special radio correspondent Ginka Shishkova]

[Text] The town of Botevgrad has just welcomed the dear guests Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu. The meetings between the first party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Romania are of long standing. It is beyond doubt that the present meeting will outline further prospects for a further rise in the development of our relations. At the town square, which was festively decorated, thousands of citizens have gathered to welcome Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu.

At the town's center, Marin Vutov, chairman of the municipal People's Council Executive Council, announced the decision whereby Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were declared honorary citizens of Botevgrad and the emblem of the town was presented to them.

Following this, a meeting was held at the cultural house with the municipal party bureau and the municipal People's Council Executive Council. Dimitur Vasilev, first secretary of the municipal party committee, familiarized the guests with the socioeconomic and cultural development of the town. He spoke about the glorious revolutionary past of Botevgrad, about its successes in building the socialist future of Bulgaria and about the problems facing the development of the town and of the settlement system following the April plenum. He also spoke in detail on the activity of the individual economic organizations and enterprises to more effectively utilize production capacities and resources.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and expressed confidence that his present talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov will also contribute to deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania.

Following the meeting at the cultural house, the program of the visit provides for visiting the economic chemical combine, one of the largest producers in the country of chemical products and [word indistinct].

Official Talks Begin

AU291938 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Pravets, March 29 (BTA special corr) -- This afternoon in the residence of Pravets there started the talks between the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, and the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu.

Afterwards in the talks joined: For the Bulgarian party -- member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr Andrey Lukanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Vasil Tsanov, Member of the CC of the BCP and assistant of the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP, Mr Niko Yakhiel, and member of the CC of the BCP and ambassador of Bulgaria to Romania, Mr Todor Stoychev.

The Romanian party to the talks included: Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political and Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and deputy prime minister of the government, Mr Stefan Andrei, candidate-member of the Political and Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Mr Constantin Mited, advisor of the secretary general of the RCP and of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mr Gheorghe Cioara, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the talks a high assessment was given to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the two neighbouring socialist countries and their peoples. There were discussed also the chances for the expansion of joint activity in the economic and techno-scientific spheres.

The two leaders gave instructions to the respective competent bodies to find new forms, new ways of approach to stimulate the links of cooperation in all spheres and in the first place in the sphere of the economy. An agreement was reached to draw up a long-term programme for the promotion of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation in the period up to 1990, and in certain spheres for even a longer period.

The conviction of the two parties was stressed that the present Bulgaro-Romanian summit will provide a fresh impetus to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

AGERPRES on Talks

AU300728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/3/1984 -- On March 29 official talks started in Pravets, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the talks the two chairmen of the joint governmental commission on economic, technical and scientific collaboration presented the stage attained by the economic relations and the understandings agreed upon during the session of this commission held in Ruse recently.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov noted that by implementing the understandings reached during previous meetings the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria have gained scope and been enriched permanently. They noted that the results achieved so far in the promotion of the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, as well as the growing economic potential of the two countries created favourable premises for a stronger future development of the bilateral collaboration and cooperation. The sides pointed out the joint resolve to work for a most efficient capitalization of extant possibilities in view of properly implementing the planned targets of collaboration, intensifying the cooperation and specialization in production, diversifying and constantly enhancing the exchanges of goods upon stable bases, materializing joint projects and trade on third markets. They also agreed to give an impetus to the collaboration in the fields of science, culture, art and in other domains of activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov asked the relevant bodies in Romania and Bulgaria to look into and prepare a long-term agreement for collaboration and cooperation, until the year 1990, and in certain domains until the year 2,000, to provide a wide capitalization of the two countries' possibilities in point of a wide promotion of mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding, and esteem.

Talks Continue 30 Mar

AU300946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] The second and last day of the visit to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Bulgaria began today. According to the reports by our special correspondents, the talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu continued at the Pravets residence today in the traditional friendly spirit. The possibilities for expanding the mutual activity in the economic and scientific-technological sphere are being discussed.

This summit conference has its significance in international life. Bulgaria's and Romania's participation in the peaceful initiatives of the countries of the socialist community are contributing to eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

USSR'S RYABOV SIGNS AGREEMENT, MEETS FILIPOV

AU271906 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 Mar 84

["New 4000 Megawatt Atomic Capacities in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 27 [BTA] -- A new atomic electric power station will be built in Bulgaria -- in the northern part of the country near the town of Belene. This will be done with the technical assistance of the USSR. To the purpose Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade Mr Khristo Khristov and the chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, Mr Yakov Ryabov who is visiting Bulgaria signed an intergovernmental agreement today.

'Belene' is the second atomic electric power station to be built in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, the first one being 'Kozloduy'. Bulgaria is the first country to which the Soviet Union is offering million-megawatt producing reactors.

The idea of the 'Belene' atomic electric power station came in Bulgaria already in 1973. That region features a good geological and seismic position, there is a big water source -- the River Danube which can also be used as a transport artery. It should not also be forgotten that the 'Belene' atomic electric power station is harmoniously included in the general scheme of developing the forces of production in Bulgaria.

Four 1000-megawatt reactors will be operated in 'Belene', the first of which is scheduled to be put on stream by the end of this decade. It is provided to effect the delivery of the equipment by the CMEA member-countries and by Yugoslavia under a long-term specialization and atomic equipment joint production agreement. The basic part of the equipment will be Soviet-made.

Today Mr Yakov Ryabov, had a talk with Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of raw material and energy resources. They discussed questions pertaining to the cooperation in the sphere of power engineering and in particular the atomic engineering, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. The possibilities for joint work to utilize the two countries' natural resources were also discussed.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 27 March briefly reports the signing of the Bulgarian-Soviet agreement on constructing the Belene nuclear plant and adds: "The ceremony was attended by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Andrey Lukanov, as well as by ministers and economic leaders."

Visits Future Plant Site

AU290705 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, visited Pleven. Together with Comrade Todor Bozhinov and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, he visited the construction site of the second Bulgarian nuclear power plant at Belene, where during the next years the four reactors of the plant will be constructed with Soviet assistance.

Afterwards, at the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee, a working meeting took place which was attended by Yakov Ryabov, Comrade Andrey Lukanov, Minister Khristo Khristov, and Stefan Minov, Pleven Okrug BCP Committee first secretary.

Filipov Receives Ryabov

AU300901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Polituro and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and the ambassadors of the two countries Dimitur Zhulev and Leonid Grekov, also attended the talks.

FILIPOV RECEIVES USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL 29 MARCH

AU291948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] On 29 March Comrade Grisha Filipov received Yuriy (Mashyukov), first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Socialit Countries on Cooperation in Calculating Equipment. During the talk, a high evaluation of prior bilateral cooperation and of the development of Bulgarian electronic and calculating equipment was voiced. It was pointed out that this development is taking place with the fraternal assistance of the USSR. Issues pertaining to future cooperation in machine-building and, first of all, in computing equipment, were discussed.

DOYNOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER KOLESNIKOV

AU290704 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Vladislav Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Electronics Industry. During their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they reviewed some issues related to bilateral cooperation in electronis and favorably assessed the prospects of its strengthening in the future.

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH USSR TRADE CHAMBER

AU291846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] On 29 March in Sofia, a plan on this year's tasks on implementing the long-range plan on developing comprehensive cooperation and coordinating the activity of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry was signed. The plan stresses that the joint activity of the two chambers aims at implementing the general plan on specialization and production sharing in the area of material production between the two countries until 1990.

The plan was signed by Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

AGRARIAN UNION GREETS POLISH ZSL CONGRESS

AU270824 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 (BTA) -- In a message of greetings of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union to the 9th Congress of the United Peasants' Party in Poland, which was presented by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, it is said:

The fraternal unity and unity of action of the two most authoritative and influential parties in Poland -- PUWP and the United Peasants' Party has been built upon, matured and tempered in the course of the joint struggles of many years of the working class and the working peasants against the common class enemy.

The unity of action of the fraternal parties has passed its big political exam and withstood in the hard and fateful time when the antisocialist forces and the imperialist reactionary forces have made an attempt to undermine and do away with the socialist gains of Poland, to turn the wheel of historical development back, to deviate it from its correct road of fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and with the socialist community countries.

In this hard time, the healthy forces of the nation barred the way of the counterrevolution, of the civil war on the ancient land of Poland, saved unified and independent People's Poland.

Further on Mr Tanchev said:

We are especially pleased with the contribution the United Peasants' Party of Poland gave to the fulfillment of the decisions taken jointly with the Polish United Workers' Party for guaranteeing a stable farm production, the responsible tasks for socio-economic development of the country.

We have one and the same aim, one and the same struggle, which are inseparable from the aims, the struggle and the fate of the socialist community countries, of its heroic standard-bearer on the Soviet Union.

The Bulgaro-Polish friendship and cooperation have always developed successfully. In recent years they were raised on a new stage characteristic with the wide and brave steps of getting closer together in the economic, political and cultural sphere.

The programme which was adopted during the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski in Sofia outlines new dimensions for the further development and deepening of our two fraternal peoples' friendship and cooperation.

There is no doubt that the forthcoming visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to Poland, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, will be another triumph of Bulgaro-Polish friendship. It will reveal new prospects for our cooperation, will deepen the integration processes in all spheres of life. And through this Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski will fulfill a historic mission.

SRV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 MARCH

AU261803 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 26 March at the invitation of the National Assembly a Vietnamese parliamentary delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, arrived in Bulgaria on an official visit.

At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Comrade Stanko Todorov, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and members of the National Assembly.

Todorov Meets Delegation

AU261813 Sofia BTA in English 1712 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Vietnam's parliaments give their active contribution to the constant strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, stressed today at their meeting held here the Chairmen of the National Assembly of Bulgaria Mr Stanko Todorov, and of the National Assembly of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Huu Tho.

At the talks which opened between the two parliaments' delegations there was expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Vietnamese political, economic and cultural relations.

We highly esteem the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Vietnamese people which are successfully developing in the spirit of the agreements reached between the two countries' heads of state and in compliance with the friendship and cooperation treaty, Mr Stanko Todorov stressed. He said that Bulgaria backs up the constructive policy of Vietnam which is aimed at strengthening the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist community countries, as well as its solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

In the talk there were exchanged views on a number of questions related to Bulgaria and Vietnam's development and to the international situation.

Talks With Zhivkov, Mladenov

AU281220 Sofia BTA in English 1139 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA) -- The development of Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations is very good, said the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov at a meeting with here-visiting Vietnamese parliamentary delegation headed by the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Nguyen Huu Tho.

Unanimous is the view that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Vietnamese people are developing and strengthening constantly, that these relations are resting upon a solid foundation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a very high assessment to the policy conducted by Vietnam in South-East Asia, a policy aimed at strengthening the positions of peace and security in the region.

Mr Nguyen Huu Tho expressed the gratitude of the Vietnamese people to the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people for the aid and support rendered to Vietnam in both the years of struggle and now, in the years of socialist construction of the country. The chairman of the national assembly of Vietnam stressed that his country supports the Bulgarian policy in the Balkans and her positions on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region.

This morning the Vietnamese guests were received by the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, who made them familiar with the Bulgarian foreign policy. It was stressed that the positions held by Bulgaria and Vietnam on all issues of the international situation either coincide or are very similar.

Dwelling on the policy of Vietnam in South-East Asia, Mr Nguyen Huu Tho pointed out that the situation in the region is relatively calm. The trend is towards stabilization, he said. As from this afternoon the guests start on a tour across the country.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MALTA 30 MAR

AU300708 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0500 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA) — Good possibilities are in hand for the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Sweden. Mechanical engineering, metallurgy, railway transport, telecommunications, pharmaceutics, and the chemical industry are the spheres in which the two countries see particularly favourable prospects. This is the view expressed by the Bulgaro-Swedish commission for economic industrial and technological cooperation, the eleventh session of which sat here.

Today the deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Georgi Pirinski and the undersecretary of the ministry of industry of Sweden, Mr Sten Niklasson, signed a protocol on the work of the commission. It is stressed in the document that the exchanged information on the economic development of the two countries is contributing to the fuller mutual acquaintance and to the specification of the spheres in which mutually advantageous relations are possible and desirable.

The commission paid attention also to the questions of industrial cooperation, where possibilities do exist for the promotion of cooperation, as is the opinion of both parties.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Mr Sten Niklasson talked with the minister of mechanical engineering, Mr Ognyan Doynov, the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Mr Nikola Todoriev, and other officals.

FILIPOV RECEIVES WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL 28 MARCH

AU281829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Dr Halfdan Mahler, director general of the World Health Organization. Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the guests on the achievements of our health protection and the goals in this area set by the state for further improving health protection in the country.

Dr Halfdan Mahler briefed the chairman of the Council of Ministers on WHO activity, the basic goal of which is to create social and physical well-being for the world's population. Some issues pertaining to expanding and strengthening cooperation between Bulgaria and WHO were also discussed.

CORRECTION TO NAME OF ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Lukanov Meets Romanian Deputy Premier Tatu," published in the 29 March Eastern Europe Daily Report, page C 13. The Deputy prime minister's name was published as Ion Tatu. The correct spelling is Ioan Totu.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RELEASES GEN KOSEV FROM ARMY

AU291145 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Feb 84 p 1

[NARODNA ARMIYA "Own Information": "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place yesterday between the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Bureau of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army and Colonel General Kiril Kosev in connection with his release from the Bulgarian People's Army and his transfer to another position.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, made a speech in which he thanked Col Gen Kosev for his dedicated work in raising the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FILIPOV ADDRESSES BCP CONFERENCE CLOSING SESSION

AU271317 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 84 p 4

[Report on speech given by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, to closing session of the BCP National Conference at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture on 23 March]

[Text] The floor was given by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He read a report on behalf of the Commission on Conference Decisions.

In his report he stressed that the present BCP National Conference is an event of tremendous importance for further implementation of the historical projects mapped out by the BCP in building a developed socialist society in our country. The conference discussed a problem which for almost a year has been the focus of attention of the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations, and of all working people. It is a problem of crucial importance for the dynamic and efficient development of our national economy and for the increasing satisfaction of the people's growing material, cultural, and social needs.

A comprehensive and thorough discussion of the basic theoretical problems, approaches, and comprehensive measures has transformed the BCP National Conference into an impressive forum, which demonstrated the unity and cohesion of our people rallied around the BCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The fruitfulness of this discussion is determined above all by the remarkable opening speech given by our first party and state leader, which was fully permeated by ideas of innovation, by a correct political instinct, and a purpose-oriented approach. This is a speech which equips the Communists and working people, our entire nation, with a powerful weapon in the struggle for further implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, in implementing the general line of the BCP for the country's economic, social, and intellectual upsurge. This evaluation was unanimously expressed by all delegates who took the floor at the conference. It was unanimously approved and wholeheartedly supported. Therefore the commission submits the following proposal: Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech to be adopted by the conference as a document of programmatic importance for comprehensive implementation of party strategy in improving quality.

A long-term BCP program for improving quality has been submitted to our attention. As it was stressed during the debates this is a complex document of exceptional importance mapping out the basic economic, technical, technological, political, and ideological trends for a global solution of the quality problem.

The speech given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Varna conference and his postcongress works in the theoretical sector which have been summed up and further developed in the recently published work: "Problems and Approaches to the Construction of Mature Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" represent a theoretical basis and guiding line in the preparation and implementation of the BCP National Conference and in the elaboration of the party's long-term program for improving quality. This is why the commission proposes also to adopt Comrade Zhivkov's speech at the Varna Conference as a document of programmatic importance in implementing the party strategy in connection with improving quality.

Comrade Filipov's report further points out the following: The care for high quality is organically linked to the laws according to which socialism is being constructed and is developing. The adoption of a long-term party program for improving quality is an objective necessity at the present stage of building a developed socialist society in our country.

All delegates who took the floor at the conference expressed their full approval of the draft project on the long-term program that has been submitted. At the same time numerous valuable proposals pertaining to an improvement of this program have been submitted as well. It is necessary to stress the constructive spirit and the efficient character of the proposals, recommendations, and critical remarks that have been submitted.

The commission thinks that the questions that complement, further clarify, and give details on the draft project on the longterm program should be taken into consideration during its final compilation.

There are numerous, other correct proposals, which however need further analysis and clarification. They must be submitted to the respective, competent organs.

The commission also considers it necessary that those proposals pertaining to transitional questions, or not directly connected with the quality problem be submitted to the respective ministries, people's councils' executive committees, or to other state, economic, and social organs so they may examine them as soon as possible and express an opinion on them. The BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the government in turn, must exert control on the timely solution of these questions. We have all reasons to believe that the party program on improving quality will be implemented.

Comrade Grisha Filipov submitted the draft project on the BCP long-term program on improving quality to the BCP National Conference for adoption.

ZHIVKOV VISITS NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY BUILDING

AU271905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] On 27 March Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Greeted with exceptional cordiality he inaugurated the new building of the ministry, one of the most architecturally modern buildings in Sofia. He greeted the designers and construction workers on their selfless work and wished all Communists, Komsomol members, and nonparty members, who are actively participating in implementing the foreign policy course of the BCP and the state, to work even better, more actively, and more comprehensively.

Comrade Petur Mladenov expressed the excitement and happiness of all employees with the opportunity to meet our first party and state leader.

Stoyan Grigorov, frontranking construction worker, handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a symbolic key.

Our first party and state leader was acquainted with the architectural characteristics and the internal construction of the building. Afterward, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met responsible employees of the ministry, leaders of Bulgarian missions abroad, and other employees from the area of international political, economic, and cultural relations. The meeting was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Kiril Zarev; ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; and others.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Comrade Petur Mladenov. Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a speech, in which he made a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation and dwelled on the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria, aimed at preserving peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dwelled in detail on some issues relating to constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and perfecting management and socialist democracy. He also spoke on the great requirements and serious tasks posed for the working people by the National BCP Conference.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was listened to with exceptional attention and followed by stormy applause.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Welcomed by Chnoupek

LD291323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Erwin Lanc, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, arrived for an official visit to Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

He was welcomed at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and (Otto Roch), consul general of the Republic of Austria in Bratislava. Accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Austrian guest then left Bratislava airport for Prague.

Talks With Strougal

LD292344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal received Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today.

In a conversation that covered a wide area of questions of mutual interest, Lubomir Strougal emphasized the wish and efforts of the Czechoslovak Government for an all-round broadening of political, economic, and cultural relations, and for the creation of an atmosphere of good-neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria in the future. Both representatives also discussed the results achieved in economic cooperation, and noted that it was necessary to search for ways to further intensify this cooperation in terms of both the exchange of goods, the widening of production, and third market cooperation. At the end of the meeting they also exchanged views on the most important problems of the current international situation.

Present at the reception were Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and the Austrian chairman of the general Czechoslovak-Austrian joint committee, Ambassador Frienderich Bauer.

Mutual Relations Discussed

LD292321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Austrian Foreign Minister Eruin Lanc began talks today in Prague with an exchange of views on the current state of mutual relations. During the course of their conversation they evaluated current bilateral issues on a whole range of subjects of mutual interest. They agreed that precisely in the current aggravated international situation, the development of good-neighborly cooperation between states of differing social systems in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act gains in exceptional importance. Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eruin Lanc also evaluated the economic cooperation between the two countries, which follows a long-term positive trend, even though it is sometimes affected by developments in the world economic situation. They supported the further intensification of cooperation in the areas of trade, industry, agriculture, [word indistinct], transportation, and communications. Cooperation in environmental protection was also a subject of their talks, particularly environmental pollution which extends across borders, as well as the [word indistinct] use of the energy sources of the Danube.

Both ministers positively expressed themselves about the agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria regarding the questions of mutual interest concerning nuclear installations, signed on 18 November 1982 in Vienna.

Chnoupek, Lanc Dinner Toasts

LD292303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, and Erwin Lanc, foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, began their talks in Cernin Palace in Prague today with an exchange of views on the current state of bilateral relations.

At a festive dinner given in honor of Minister Erwin Lanc, Bohuslav Chnoupek described today's talks as an expression of bilateral political will to systematically deepen bilateral relations in the spirit of principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Bohuslav Chnoupek also recalled the current complicated situation in the world generated by the aggressive reactionary forces and described as very dangerous the development which is now taking place in Europe as a result of the deployment of the new first-strike U.S. missiles. He went on to say that the achievement of progress in military detente is a priority in the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia. Our good political will is also clearly manifested at the Stockholm conference.

Erwin Lanc, Austrian foreign minister, said in his speech at the festive dinner that Austria supports all proposals which are able to create more trust. He said that if the Stockholm conference is successful, then the consequent Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe being held in Vienna will find fertile soil for strengthening relations between the European states.

AUSTRIAN GROUPS OPPOSED TO CLOSE TIES DERIDED

LD271959 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc will visit Czechoslovakia in the next few days. Editor Frantisek Vonderka has written the following commentary on Czechoslovak-Austrian relations:

Relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria have developed in all directions particularly in the last few years. As a result, they have become, to a certain extent, an example of coexistence between two neighboring states with different social systems. This situation is in keeping with the long-term striving for peace in the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, which is consistently based on the principles anchored in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The high standard of mutual relations is also based on the fact that Austria also has a realistic approach to current problems. Political realism became the basis for mutual Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. Their current standard shows that even the most complicated problems can be settled with good will and understanding. This was confirmed not only during the meetings between statesmen from the two countries, but also in daily practice in the areas of the economy, tourism, culture, and sports.

Therefore, everything indicates that Minister Lanc's talks in Prague will contribute toward the further advancement of mutual relations, which are advantageous to both states. Especially now, when the United States and some of NATO satellites are trying to increase tension on a global scale, something like this has a positive effect.

The open exchange of views is part of good neighborly relations. Some groups in Austria, unfortunately, confuse this with attacking Czechoslovakia. In contradiction of valid laws of international relations, they mistakenly believe that it is possible to set conditions and interfere in the internal affairs of a neighbouring state, for example under the cover of alleged humanitarian issues. A transparent aim of these campaigns -- which bear the all too obvious mark of Washington -- is not only to worsen relations with Czechoslovakia, but ultimately to create further obstacles to detente. How else can one explain the slanders of Austrian reaction with regard to the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes in Czechoslovakia, especially when an agreement has been concluded between Austria and Czechoslovakia that enables Austrian experts to see on the spot the high degree of safety in a Czechoslovak nuclear power station? A practice like this is unique in Europe, and many Western governments describe it as exemplary.

It is also difficult to describe as a contribution to good relations the attacks of the editor in chief of the governing Socialist Party paper ARBEITER ZEITUNG, who said just before the visit of Minister Lanc to Prague that the creation of the independent Czechoslovak state was allegedly a historical error. Similar attacks could only aggravate a process that is advantageous for both sides. Let us only recall the fact that, thanks to political realism, an atmosphere has been created in last decade that has led to trade exchange.

Leading representatives of the Austrian economy also emphasized the advantages of economic cooperation during the visit of Comrade Husak to Austria in 1983. At a time when the capitalist economy finds itself in the middle of long-term problems, the Austrian firms received Czechoslovak orders that rival foreign firms also sought.

There are several examples of the further all-round development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. Their utilization is advantageous to both countries and helps to make the European political atmosphere healthier. There is no other sensible alternative to this policy, as realists in Vienna realize.

HUSAK RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ

LD291351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received the delegation of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua, led by Henry Ruiz, member of the front's leadership, commander of the revolution and minister of planning of the Government of National Reconstruction, which is playing a visit to Czechoslovakia. Also present at the meeting was Milos Jakes, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During a cordial conversation, they exchanged views on further development of Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan cooperation and on the current international situation which has seriously sharpened, due to the reactionary circles of the United States. Henry Ruiz briefed Comrade Husak on the tasks facing the Nicaraguan revolution at the present time. Comrade Gustav Husak assured Comrade Henry Ruiz about the solidarity of the peoples of Czechoslovakia with the selfless struggle of the Nicaraguan people who are defending the achievements of the revolution against the attacks of reaction and the imperialist forces.

[Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1830 GMT on 29 March, in a similar report, adds: "Meanwhile, talks between officials of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, CST, regarding cooperation between the two organizations continued today. The representatives of the two union organizations signed a cooperation agreement for 1984-85."]

REPORTAGE ON PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Chnoupek

AU270602 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Text] CTK -- Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] opened in Cernin Palace yesterday.

The two ministers expressed appreciation for the successful development of relations between the CSSR and the PDRY, as the firm foundation of which serves the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation signed in 1981 by the highest representatives of the two states -- Gustav Husak and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They expressed the firm determination to further intensify cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields and to jointly contribute to strengthening peace and security in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the role played by the PDRY as a firm part of the patriotic, progressive, and peace-loving forces of the world in the Middle East, and also on a wider international scale. He noted that the PDRY represents an active force in the struggle against the attempts of imperialism to turn the Middle East into its base against the independent political and economic development of Arab countries.

'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali spoke about the successes achieved by the PDRY under the leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen in building a new, free, and socially just society. He stressed the importance of cooperation between the two states and conveyed thanks for the support extended by the CSSR to his country. We greatly appreciated the endeavor of the CSSR in the struggle for peace and strengthening security and cooperation in the world.

The two ministers described the present international situation as complicated and tense and expressed the conviction that all peace-loving and antiwar forces all over the world must jointly strive to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism, protect relations of peace among nations, and develop them further by strengthening trust and promoting cooperation among states with different social systems. They noted that the United States and its allies expose mankind to the real danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They particularly referred to the dangerous situation emerging as a consequence of the commenced deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this connection, the two ministers expressed full support for the decisions of the Soviet Government aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and its allies. They also stressed the significance of the peace proposals contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of January 1983, especially of the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutually refraining from the use of military force and maintaining relations of peace between states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned the criminal aggression of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, in which the United States also participates. They stressed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the problems of the Middle East can only be achieved by consistently implementing the inalienable right of the people of Palestine to set up their own independent state through the collective endeavor of all interested parties. Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali also spoke out against the policy of interference, intervention, and aggression of U.S. imperialism in other parts of the world, especially Central America and the Caribbean, and against imperialism exploitation of developing countries. The talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Interviewed on Visit, Ties

LD232344 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Interview granted by 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to editor Frantisek Valabek; date and place not specified -- recorded; Ad-Dali in Arabic, fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Valabek] Comrade Minister, how do you assess your visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Ad-Dali] I consider it to be an exceptional honor not only that I could conduct talks with my counterparts your foreign minister, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, but especially that the highest representatives of your political and state leadership, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, also received me very cordially. On the part of all your representatives, we received respect, which your country ascribes to the role played by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] as a firm part of patriotic, progressive, and peace-loving forces of the world, above all in the area of the Near and Middle East and also on a wider international scale. We also appreciate your seeing us as actively striving in the fight against the attempts of imperialism to change this area to a base directed against the independent, political, and economic development of the Arab countries.

[Volabek] How do you assess the development of our mutual relations?

[Ad-Dali] In 1971, the highest representatives of our two countries, Comrades Gustav Husak and Ali Nasir Muhammad, signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This agreement forms a firm base on which mutual relations successfully develop. During our current visit we have signed further agreements on cooperation which concern deepening our relations in the political, economic, trade, and cultural spheres. We agreed on joint proceedings in the effort to make a contribution to strengthening peace and security in the world, and we expressed a conviction that common effort by all peace-loving and antiwar forces in the world is necessary for thwarting the aggressive plans of imperialism, protecting the existing peaceful relations between nations, and developing them by strengthening trust and cooperation between states having different social systems.

[Valabek] What do you think is most important for the internal development of your country?

[Ad-Dali] In the current stage of national democratic revolution in the PDRY, we consider the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for socioeconomic development to be most important. Before everything else, we are building the infrastructure of our national economy. Naturally, the overall domestic policy is of explicit socialist orientation. For all this, we necessarily need peace, and therefore our foreign policy continues to be directed toward peaceful coexistence, particularly with our neighbors, regardless of their political or social (?system).

Joint Communique Issued

AU281240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 84 p 6

["Joint CSSR-PDRY Communique" issued in Prague on 26 March at the close of a visit by 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]

[Text] Prague, 26 Mar (CTK) -- 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 21 to 26 March 1984, at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During the course of the visit, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

The following documents were signed during the visit: Consular Agreement Between the Governments of the CSSR and the PDRY; Protocol on Cooperation Between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the PDRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and an Executive Protocol of Cultural Exchanges.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust, and understanding, the two ministers exchanged views on problems concerning cooperation between the CSSR and the PDRY, as well as on the most important problems of international relations of interest to both sides.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the CSSR and the PDRY, which are based on the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation signed by Gustav Husak and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the highest representatives of the two countries, on 14 September 1981, are successfully developing and deepening in all areas. They expressed the firm determination to continue to develop mutual relations and all-round cooperation in the political, economic, and other fields.

During the talks, Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed great appreciation for the important role played by the PDRY as a firm component of patriotic, progressive, and peace-loving forces, especially in the Middle East but also on a wider international scale. He emphasized the active role of the PDRY in the struggle against the attempts of imperialist forces threatening an independent political and economic development of the Arab countries.

The Czechoslovak side expressed great appreciation for the successes being achieved by the PDRY under the leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen in building a new society with a socialist orientation and voiced anew its firm solidarity with its struggle for the further progress and independent development of the country.

'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali stressed the importance of cooperation between the two friendly countries and of the support which the CSSR extends to the PDRY. He greatly appreciated the role of the CSSR in the struggle for peace and for strengthening international security and cooperation.

In assessing the present international situation, the two sides condemned the aggressive militarist policy of U.S. imperialism and its allies, which exposes mankind to the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They denounced the machinations of imperialist circles, which are trying to deal with current international problems from a position of strength, through a policy of feverish armament and confrontation, with the aim of achieving military supremacy and dictating their will to other countries.

The two sides agreed that an especially dangerous situation has come about as a consequence of the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles on the territories of some states of Western Europe. This step upsets the military-strategic equilibrium, poses a serious threat to European and world peace, and undermines the foundations of international security. U.S. imperialism is responsible for these developments. In this connection the two ministers expressed full support for the defense measures of the Soviet Government, aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states.

The two sides expressed the conviction that it is essential to unite the efforts of all peace-loving and antiwar forces all over the world in order to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism, protect peaceful relations among nations, and develop them further by strengthening trust among states with diverse social systems.

The two countries attach great significance to the current Stockholm conference, which should substantially contribute to reducing tension and the level of military confrontation and to strengthening trust and the foundations of peace and security in Europe.

The two sides emphasized the importance of the proposals put forward in the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration of January 1983, especially the proposed commitment of nuclear powers not to be first to use nuclear weapons, as well as the proposed establishing of nuclear-free zones.

The two sides devoted special attention to the present developments in the Middle East and stressed that they represent a serious threat to international peace and security. They resolutely condemned the criminal aggression of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the direct participation of the United States in it. They noted that the armed interference of the United States and Israel in the internal affairs of Lebanon exposes before the whole world the real nature of the expansionist policy of Israel and the direct responsibility of the United States for the tense situation in the Middle East.

In this connection, the two sides urgently demand that Israel expeditiously withdraw its troops from Lebanon and that the United States and its NATO allies put an end to their interventionist actions against that country. The two sides welcomed the pronouncement of the Lebanese Government regarding the abrogation of the agreement of 17 May 1983, which was forced upon Lebanon by Israel and the United States, and regard this a great victory of Lebanese patriotic and all Arab anti-imperialist forces.

The two sides stressed that the Palestinian issue remains the core of the Middle East conflict and that a just and lasting peace in the region can only be reached by implementing the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state of one's own.

In this connection, the two sides expressed the conviction that in order to reach this goal, it is necessary to maintain unity within the Patestinian Liberation movement, led by the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, on the basis of the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council adopted in Algiers, which reject the policy of separate agreements, including the Reagan plan. The CSSR and the PDRY express solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian people and support for their resolute opposition to the designs of imperialism and Zionism. They stress that it is essential to strengthen the combat solidarity of the PLO with Syria and other progressive Arab states and anti-imperialist forces.

In assessing the situation in the area of the Gulf, the Arab Peninsula, and the Red Sea, the ministers confirmed the sovereign right of the countries of that region to security and independent development free of any foreign interference, as well as their inalienable right to freely dispose of their natural resources. They also stressed their support for the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea into a zone of peace.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran and the attempts of imperialism to take advantage of it for asserting its domination in the region. In this connection, they sharply condemned the concentration of U.S. warships in the Gulf, which threaten peace and the security of states in the region.

They are in favor of a speedy end to military actions and a resolution of the conflict by means of negotiations on the basis of respect for the interests of both warring parties.

The ministers of foreign affairs confirmed the solidarity of their countries with the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for freedom, independence, social progress, and the right to independently determine their future.

The two sides voiced their resolute opposition to the policy of interference, intervention, and aggression pursued by U.S. imperialism, a policy that is the main cause of the escalating tension, especially in Central America and the Caribbean.

The two sides expressed their full support for Cuba and Nicaragua, which are facing up to growing pressure of American imperialism, which seeks the overthrow of the revolutionary regimes of the two countries.

They expressed full support for the proposals of Indochinese countries regarding the solution of the problems of Southeast Asia by way of dialogue and the transformation of this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

In assessing the situation on the African Continent, the two ministers expressed the conviction that a just and lasting solution of the conflict situation in southern Africa can be achieved, above all, on the basis of a consistent elimination of all remnants of colonialism and racism.

They express full support for the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and demand that independence be granted to Namibia without delay, on the basis of UN resolutions.

The two ministers expressed concern over the dangerous situation in the Horn of Africa, caused by the construction of imperialist military bases in the region. The two sides greatly appreciated the policy of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, aimed at strengthening peace and at disarmament, which is a highly valuable contribution to the efforts to stabilize and improve international relations.

The two countries believe that imperialist exploitation of developing countries is one of the most pressing problems of mankind, and they advocate the formation of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

The two ministers voiced great appreciation for the course and usefulness of their mutual talks, which they regard as a contribution to the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

'Abd al'Aziz ad-Dali expressed thanks for the cordial and warm reception accorded to him during his official friendly visit to the CSSR and invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the PDRY. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

USSR SUPPORTS DEMANDS FOR NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD291808 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] (CTK) -- There is an immense disproportion in the distribution of the mass information media in the world, director of the Department of Information of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yuriy Kashlev has told CTK.

In connection with the struggle of the developing countries for a new international information order, Yuriy Kashlev said that there are only five per cent of the world's radio stations and one-sixth of printed matter is being published in the countries of the Third World. They have no information sources of their own and are therefore almost completely dependent on the West. Their struggle for a new international information order against information capitalism originated as a logical continuation of the struggle for political and economic independence, to which the socialist countries have been rendering all-round support. In many developing countries, communication installations, radio stations, television systems, and institutions for training journalists have been built with the aid of the socialist countries, Yuriy Kashlev said.

He went on to say that at the time when imperialism resorts to methods of direct blackmail of the developing countries, especially in the information sphere, the strengthening of cooperation between the socialist and developing countries is particularly important. The threat of Americans to depart from UNESCO under the pretext of their discontent with the organization testifies to the attempts of imperialism to halt the struggle of the developing countries for a new international information order by all means. Therefore "our chief task remains to help Third World countries counter imperialist blackmail", Yuriy Kashlev added.

PRC OFFICIAL IN FAVOR OF MORE SPORTS CONTACTS

AU281014 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 26 March on page 5 carries a 1,100-word interview given by Ksu Sao-fa [name as published], coach of the PRC national table tennis team, to Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Marian Simo. The interview was made during the current joint training camp of top Chinese and Czechoslovak table tennis players in Vlasim, which is part of the PRC national team's 10-day tour of Czechoslovakia. At the close of the interview, which is devoted to the training methods of Chinese table tennis players and to differences between European and Asian table tennis, Ksu replies to Sima's question about his opinion on contacts between athletes from the two countries. He says: "We are glad that, after some time, our contacts have been revived and believe that their further expansion would be beneficial. Even champions must constantly learn, and we were therefore happy to be able to visit here. We feel your hospitality and the friendly atmosphere. I hope that the usefulness of the joint training camp in Vlasim will also be reflected in the results of your team players at the forthcoming European Championships."

SPILJAK ENDS VISIT 29 MAR; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Visits Agricultural Cooperative

LD291408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] During the last day of his stay in the CSSR, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited the Usvit Pri Dunaji United Agricultural Cooperative in Bratislava's rural district. He was accompanied by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The Yugoslav guests learned about the activity of the cooperative, which is responsible for 3,800 hectares. During a discussion Mika Spiljak was interested in the overall development of the agricultural food complex in Slovakia. He also visited the production lines of the cooperative's associated production.

Joint Communique

LD292127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] A joint Czechoslovak-Yugoslav communique on the official friendly visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Czechoslovakia was published today. The communique says:

Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held talks during which they informed each other about the situation in their countries, made a detailed evaluation of mutual cooperation, and exchanged views on some of the most important questions of the current international situation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that mutual Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation was successfully developing in line with the principles of respect for independence, equality, sovereignty and noninterference. They confirmed their determination to continue developing and strengthening friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation while recognizing individual paths of internal development and the international position of the two countries.

The great importance of meetings and talks between the leading representatives of the two countries for the development of friendly relations and cooperation was stressed. A particularly great contribution to the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation was made by the talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito. Relations between the CPCZ and the LCY, and relations between other representatives, organizations, cities and institutions were highly praised. Mutual interest was expressed in further developing and deepening these contacts and cooperation.

In their talks the two sides paid particular attention to the economic cooperation that is developing dynamically and achieving a high level, particularly in the last few years. They noted that good results in economic cooperation had been achieved because this cooperation was founded on a long-term, stable basis with advantages and opportunities for both countries. The two sides noted the importance of preparing a program of long-term development of mutual economic relations for the period after 1985 with an emphasis on higher forms of cooperation, especially specialization and close and concrete cooperation, and its broadening in the most important economic areas. An important part of cooperation in this sphere will continue to be the exchange of goods carried out in the basis of long-term trade agreements, which is being successfully realized. The importance of the two countries' cooperation in terms of third markets was stressed. Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak expressed satisfaction with the results of scientific-technological cooperation based on a long-term program. They emphasized mutual interest in the further intensive development of this cooperation.

In discussing cooperation in culture, science, education, health care, and the mass media, they stressed the need for further development. The two representatives emphasized that all-round intensification of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations was in line with the interests of the nations of the two countries and helped to strengthen world peace and progress.

Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak also exchanged views on topical questions of the current international situation. They expressed profound concern over its unfavorable development and the increasingly dangerous exacerbation of international relations. They also expressed concern over the direct danger to peace and security in various parts of the world, including Europe. They paid particular attention to the contribution of Czechoslovakia and the SFRY in the struggle for the preservation of peace, the removal of the danger of war -- in particular nuclear war -- the reduction of international tension, an end to the arms race, gradual disarmament and the development of international cooperation.

The need was emphasized for the participation of all countries and progressive and peace-loving forces in solving the acute problems in the world, establishing equitable international cooperation and returning to a policy of detente. It was concluded that there is no alternative to active peaceful coexistence. There should be respect for the indisputable rights of nations to independent and autonomous development, which is the basic precondition for the preservation of peace and security in the world. The two sides came out firmly in favor of resolving controversial issues in international relations by exclusively political and peaceful means, and against all forms of threat and use of force.

Expressing particular concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the arms race, the two sides stressed that it was necessary to take the most urgent measures to halt it. They expressed the belief that the United Nations should play an even more important role in this direction.

The two presidents expressed deep concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the arms race, the two sides stressed that it was necessary to take the most urgent measures to halt it. They expressed the belief that the United Nations should play an even more important role in this direction.

The two presidents expressed deep concern over the unfavorable situation in Europe and advocated urgent and specific measures with the aim of removing the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, in Europe.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful conclusion of the CSCE Madrid meeting, and great importance was attached to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The two statesmen expressed deep anxiety over the continuation of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. They emphasized that only a complete and equitable solution to the Middle East problem can secure a lasting peace in this region.

Extreme concern was expressed at the unfavorable development of the situation in Lebanon, which represents a serious threat to its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The two sides also expressed great concern at the continuation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. They called for a halt to hostilities, and they support efforts leading to a political solution to the problem between the two countries.

In connection with the situation in southern Africa, support was given to the struggle for the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. The two sides support the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by the South-West Africa People's Organization, demanding an immediate solution to the Namibian problem in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two sides gave their full support to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their struggle for an independent and sovereign development based on the consistent application of the principle of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right to self-determination.

The two presidents stated that the difficult economic situation in the world, the negative effects of which are felt most by the developing countries, imposes the need for immediate definite measures to be taken to change international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and establish a new international economic order.

Both sides will continue to make efforts to raise the effectiveness of the UN role in the interest of strengthening peace and international security in line with the principles proclaimed in its Charter.

They stressed the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an active factor in international relations and in its role in reducing tension in the world, ensuring peace and security, and strengthening equitable international cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and in the spirit of traditional friendship. They expressed the conviction that the visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will help further deepen and develop all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and between the nations of the two friendly countries.

President Spiljak, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, invited CSSR President Husak to pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU281423 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 84 p 6

[Julius P. Oerincz article: "Still Great Opportunities: Systematic Development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Relations"]

[Text] Last year a record number of Czechoslovak tourists visited Yugoslavia, and it is only natural that an overwhelming number of them ended up on the crenulated and colorful shores of the Adriatic. And where else?! For people from a landlocked country, there is a particular attraction in every particle of the mysterious endless horizon gently rocking on the waves, True, probably nobody is satisfied with merely admiring the historical monuments and the beauties of nature on his vacation. It is only logical that a tourist notices the life around him -- and in Yugoslavia this is all the more true, since one is in an environment full of sincere spontaneity and friendship, in the country of fraternal Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

And thus a person will often get involved in the Yugoslavs' lively discussions, not only those on complicated problems of the international situation, but also in discussions on many issues and on the positive and negative aspects of domestic life and the overall development of society. Of course, these are naturally not "vacational" discussions. Because of its 12th session recently, on 28 February, the LCY Central Committee dealt for the sixth time since the 12th party congress -- in other words, for the sixth time in 20 months -- with the issues of economic stabilization. Although there was a 1.3-percent increase in industrial production (compared with the previous year) despite all the difficulties, and although there was a positive balance of payments in foreign trade for the first time after a lengthy period, these results can satisfy nobody. Developments in the sphere of labor productivity, the utilization of existing production facilities and the country's raw-material potential, and developments in applying scientific-technological knowledge in practice, are all unsatisfactory. In this context the general public is naturally alarmed that the population's real incomes could decrease.

The LCY Central Committee session mentioned above, as well as the later appraisals of its deliberations by the press, mostly pointed out that the very fact that the Central Committee was dealing with these problems for the sixth time indicated a kind of crisis in the consistency with which the adopted decisions were being realized. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also stated in his concluding speech that it is no longer necessary to adopt new programmatic political decisions on these issues -- that the necessary thing is to consistently realize what has been adopted and approved. After the Central Committee session Dragoljub Pajic wrote in the Belgrade paper POLITIKA that the main cause of the inconsistency lies in the failure to adhere to the basic principle of the party's internal life -- to democratic centralism.

A violation of any part of this centralism causes the principle to lose its strength: "This changes the work of the party body into a discussion club, in which every person is right and in which, as a rule, everybody finally behaves according to his own interests -- and the common interest is either unknown or neglected."

One thing is certain: After the 12th LCY Central Committee session, these issues, together with other problems (among them, a considerable significance is attributed to the effort to reduce Yugoslavia's financial dependence on foreign loans), have come into the spotlight, and the urgency of resolving them systematically has now become obvious.

It is not pleasant for us to speak of these problems, but it does not mean that we are blind to the enormous positive changes in Yugoslavia's life that have been accomplished during the years of socialist construction. However, the problems undoubtedly belong to the overall realistic picture of the country; at the same time it is clear to us that the SFRY would not be our fourth largest foreign economic and trade partner today had it not possessed a most viable economic potential, which grew on the soil of what used to be one of the most backward countries of Europe prior to World War II, a country later destroyed by the aggression of the fascist countries, as well as by the betrayal and capitulationism of the domestic collaborators. It was exactly the national-liberation, antifascist fight of the Yugoslav nations -- a significant participant in it was Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency and currently our guest -- that represented a breakthrough in the history of the country, and an outcome in building a new Yugoslavia with national and social justice.

Already the first negotiations between leading Czechoslovakia and Yugoslav representatives, which were held in Prague yesterday, have stressed the great opportunities for developing our multifaceted mutual cooperation, and our bilateral interest in an even better utilization and greater expansion of these possibilities. The dynamics of expanding our contacts is usually documented best by facts: For example, the facts state that at the beginning of the seventies, the volume of our annual exchange of goods and services amounted to $400 million, and for last year alone it amounted to more than $1.7 billion. We also expect our mutual trade turnover in the 5-year period from 1981-85 to exceed $7 billion. Undoubtedly this is a lot; but we would like our economic contacts to increasingly show the presence of new forms of cooperation, that is, cooperation and specilization. We have concluded about 40 cooperation agreements since the seventies, particularly in engineering. This is certainly not negligible, but it is definitely not satisfactory in view of the potential possibilities in the economies of the two countries.

Comrade Mika Spiljak's current visit to Czechoslovakia, judging by its course up to now, will obviously yield creative and specific suggestions for our nations' cooperation, not only in the economic but also in all other spheres of life and our fruitful mutual relations. This is not only our wish; we are sure that the necessary prerequisites for this exist.

BRIEFS

PIPELINE DEAL -- The Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Ferromet and the FRG firm Hoesch from Dortmund have signed a contract in Prague for the supply of 59,000 tons of large-diameter steel pipelines in value of DM70 million for the construction of transit gas pipeline Urengoy from USSR to Western Europe. [Text] [Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 23 Mar 84 LD]

SOVIET VEHICLE RAMS FRENCH PATROL, KILLS OFFICER

NC301310 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn, March 30 (AFP) — A French non-commissioned officer was killed and two French soldiers injured on March 22 when their "Potsdam patrol" vehicle was rammed by a Soviet vehicle near Leipzig, East Germany, according to a reliable source here today.

The Soviet vehicle deliberately rammed the French patrol, which was on an official mission, the source said.

Potsdam patrols were established after the war by agreement between the three Western allies -- Britain, France, the United States -- and the Soviet Union, enabling their accredited military missions to send patrols from Potsdam, outside East Berlin, into East Germany. In exchange, Soviet military missions accredited to the allied zones in West Germany have the right to send patrols through West Germany.

It is the first time that a deliberate incident of this kind has resulted in the death of an allied soldier.

Western "Potsdam patrols" have been "having difficulties recently" in their missions, the source said.

BEIL MEETS WITH SWEDISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD281637 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Mar (ADN) — During his stay in Sweden, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and secretary of state, held talks with the Swedish minister of foreign trade, Mats Hellstroem, on Wednesday. The Swedish trade minister expressed his country's great interest in a further development of economic cooperation with the GDR and said that a long-term, stable development was of mutual benefit. Good preconditions existed for this on both sides.

The successful attendance of Swedish firms at the 1984 Leipzig Spring Fair had intensified even more the interest of the Swedish economy in economic relations with the GDR. The two men agreed on concrete measures for the second half of 1984 and for 1985.

MEIER, EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER SIGN AGREEMENT

LD281934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Mar (ADN) — A several-day visit to Egypt by Felix Meier, GDR Minister of electrical engineering and electronics, ended Wednesday with the signing of an agreement on further scientific-technological and economic cooperation, in particular in the sphere of energy transmission and energy distribution.

During this stay the minister was received by the Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. The latter said that the agreement concluded at the Leipzig Spring Fair on scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and the establishment of a joint commission formed a good basis for the deepening of the longstanding cooperation. Minister Meier conducted talks with several Egyptian ministers. His program also included a visit to the 66-kilovolt substation in Cairo-Alamein which was delivered and set up by the GDR.

SINDERMANN WELCOMES ITALIAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATES

LD281548 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies Leonilde Iotti arrived in the GDR today on a visit of several days. She is also a member of the Directorate of the PCI.

Together with other representatives of the Italian Parliament, she was warmly welcomed by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport. Italian Ambassador to the GDR Carlo Albertario was also present. Over the next few days in Berlin the guests will brief themselves on the work of people's representative bodies in the GDR and have talks with deputies. They will also see the sights of the capital and Dresden.

Talks Center on East-West Ties

LD282239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Mar (ADN) -- It is a foremost task for the parliaments and their deputies to work for the preservation of peace. This was stated by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today during an exchange of views with Mrs Leonilde Iotti, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and member of the Directorate of the PCI.

Sindermann described the political dialogue between East and West and a good basis for lending important impetus to a return to the path of detente. The GDR observed its historical and humanist responsibility of doing everything to ensure that war shall never again emanate from German soil.

Horst Sindermann referred to important steps that have been taken to deepen the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations between the GDR and Italy, in which new developments were emerging.

Leonilde Iotti said that common concern for the future of mankind offers the only viable way of reducing the extent of armament and preventing a further increase. She expressed the hope that results would be achieved at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in order to again establish the preconditions for constructive negotiations. Her visit to the GDR would contribute to the two countries getting to know and understand each other better. She is particularly interested in the relations between the People's Chamber and the state apparatus and the close links between the elected and electorate in the GDR.

The president of the Deputies Chamber arrived the same day in the GDR and was cordially welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann. In the afternoon Leonilde Iotti paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism at the memorial in Unter den Linden.

Stoph, Fisher Meet Iotti

LD291924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Italian Chamber of Deputies President Mrs Leonilde Iotti today expressed their deep concern about the dangerously aggravated international situation. During a talk in Berlin, they stressed the need for greater efforts to prevent a nuclear inferno.

This requires a dialogue of realism and reason among all forces prepared for compromise and the continuation of the process of detente, which ensures security and flourishing cooperation among peoples. During the exchange of views, which took place in an open atmosphere, the importance of good relations between the GDR and Italy for the political climate of Europe and the rest of the world was stressed.

Leonilde Iotti also met GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher today. They agreed that all must be done to reduce tension, noticeably to reduce military confrontation and to make international relations predictable again. Relations between the GDR and Italy have reached a stable level and take the interests of both sides into account, but further development is possible.

Minister Fischer stressed that the prevention of a nuclear inferno calls for immediate action, effective measures for the improvement of the internatinal situation, and constructive steps for arms control and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. The proposals and initiatives of the socialist states pointed to practical paths toward this goal.

Mrs Iotti expressed the conviction that Oskar Fisher's forthcoming visit to Italy would lend fresh impetus to bilateral relations. The exploitation of all avenues for cooperation is an important contribution to peace, especially in difficult phases of the East-West relationship. Mrs Iotti this morning visited social institutions during a tour of Berlin and was briefed about future plans for the city.

LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES ON TOURE DEATH

LD291334 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Representatives of the GDR state and party leadership expressed their condolences in Berlin today at the Guinean Embassy on the death of president of this West African People's Republic, Ahmed Sekou Toure. Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the State Council Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Rudolph Schulze, and other figures expressed their deep sympathy to charge d'affaires (Mamadou Samura).

In a message of condolences, Erich Honecker praised the role of the deceased in the struggle for national independence and social progress in Guinea and for consolidating peace and cooperation between all peoples. Sekou Toure's body is lying in state in the Palace of the People in Conakry until the funeral tomorrow.

FISHER-LED DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

LD241627 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, 24 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher arrived for an official visit in Algeria on Saturday. He was invited by the Algerian foreign minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The GDR delegation was cordially welcomed at Hawwari Bumadyan International Airport in Algiers by the Algerian foreign minister and other government representatives.

The two foreign ministers will start their official talks in the afternoon. During the 3-day visit by Oskar Fischer meetings with several representatives of the Algerian Government and National Liberation Front [FLN] party are planned.

Parliamentary Contacts Useful

LD252032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, 25 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is in Algeria on an official visit, met Rabih Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly of Algeria on Sunday in Algiers for a friendly talk. The parliamentary president assessed the parliamentary contacts between the two countries as very productive and useful. They contributed toward developing relations between Algeria and the GDR on a broad level. Oskar Fischer underlined that Algeria's active commitment to the safeguarding of peace and social progress as well as the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid was highly regarded in the GDR. He stressed the GDR's wish to continue and expand this productive community work in all spheres. Oskar Fischer also met Abderrazak Bouhara, responsible for international relations in the National Liberation Front Party, for an exchange of views. Abderrazak Bouhara referred to the friendship, rich in tradition between the two states and parties, which went back to the period of independence struggle. Oskar Fischer said the positive cooperation had a beneficial effect on the international climate, which was in need of more examples of good will for cooperation.

Fischer, Foreign Minister Meet

LD242317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, 24 Mar (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Algeria, Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, met for an initial talk this afternoon in Algiers. In view of the present serious international situation, a discussion of all important subjects between the two friendly states is required, the two sides agreed.

Productive cooperation between the GDR and Algeria has developed steadily, said Oskar Fischer. It is reflected in comprehensive relations on the political, economic, and cultural levels. Oskar Fischer praised Algeria's active commitment to the safeguarding of peace and social progress, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi stressed that Algeria regards the GDR as a reliable partner and is willing to raise the importance of these relations by joint efforts. The GDR delegation, which arrived in Algiers today on a 3-day visit, placed a wreath this afternoon at the memorial of the martyrs to the national liberation struggle.

Meets President; Signs Plan

LD261430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, 26 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid have praised the long-standing good relations between the GDR and Algeria. During discussions Monday in Algiers, they agreed in their will to undertake greater efforts to utilize more intensively the existing potential for the dynamic development of mutually-advantageous cooperation. The two sides held common positions on international issues in the present situation.

Oskar Fischer conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally cordially reciprocated by the Algerian president. This morning, the GDR foreign minister met his Algerian counterpart, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, for a final talk.

Oskar Fischer and Chadli Bendjedid stated during their talk, which was conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, that the dialogue should be intensified in the present situation. Algeria and the GDR want to deepen their productive cooperation for the preservation of peace and strengthening of security.

This morning, Oskar Fischer met with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi for a final exchange of views. The talks between the two foreign ministers centered on the preservation of peace, arms limitation and disarmament, the worsening of the international situation, and possible ways of achieving detente. They also discussed the significant role of the movement of nonaligned states, which Algeria is actively helping to shape. Problems concerning the peaceful solution of conflicts also played an important part. The GDR and Algeria underlined their solidarity and support for the independent states, which are subjected to continuing racist and imperialist attacks.

Oskar Fischer, in his talks with the Algerian Government and the FLN Party, expressed the GDR's high regard for Algeria's work within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and other international and regional bodies. He praised Algeria's active support for political solutions to existing conflicts. Both sides also discussed possibilities for the further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere.

A cultural work plan for 1984-85 was signed at the end of the 3-day official visit of the GDR foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was seen off at the Houari Boumediene International Airport by Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Algiers Coverage of Visit

For Algiers radio coverage of Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer's 3-day official visit to Algeria, including reports on his arrival and his meeting with Algerian National Assembly Speaker Rabih Bitat, see the Algeria subsection of the North Africa section of the 26 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KOMENDER HOLDS TALKS WITH KRENZ, STOPH

Krenz Talks

LD281614 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Zenon Komender, chairman of the Polish PAX Association and deputy prime minister, in Berlin today. They praised the great progress made in cooperation between their countries as a result of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski last August.

Egon Krenz briefed the guest on preparations for the local elections in the GDR. The popular movement testified to the determination of the working people to make the GDR's 35th year the most successful one in the Republic's history. Here the trusting cooperation of all parties and mass organizations in the National Front was proving itself. Zenon Komender stressed that there had been further progress in Poland in mastering the tasks for the consolidation of socialism.

Stoph Meeting

LD281513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Mar (ADN) -- Friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and Poland serve to consolidate the socialist community of states, the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association and Polish deputy prime minister, in Berlin today.

They expressed concern at the complicated and tense international situation that has arisen as a result of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation course. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe has further intensified the threats of peace. In contrast to this, the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states point to ways to solve all disputed questions peacefully through negotiations. An expansion of cooperation between countries with different social systems for mutual benefit on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence could be an important contribution to an improvement of the international atmosphere and for a reduction of the military confrontation. Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Zenon Komender for talks today.

ARMY REMOVES SOME ANTITANK BORDER BARRIERS

LD291349 Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (DPA) -- Using a large number of men and machines, work started in the East Berlin border strip opposite Kreuzberg [in West Berlin] today to remove antitank obstacles. Near the Prinzenstrasse inner city crossing point some 50 men in the working dress of the GDR National Peoples Army are digging out the steel crosses. Mobile cranes are lifting the obstacles onto trucks, which then take them away in the direction of East Berlin. The dismantling of the obstacles in taking place over a stretch of 1 km. A special camp has been set up for the construction workers directly behind the watch tower of the area concerned.

The terms and vehicles are watched by armed Border Guards. The trucks are arriving and departing through a gate which has been made in the wall and which is operated only by Army patrols. The antitank obstacles are situated about midway between two walls, which lie 100 meters apart, and are embedded deep in the ground of the border strip. On several occasions they have been responsible for the failure of escape attempts in vehicles.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP ON STATUS OF PLAN FULFILLMENT

DW271127 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Lothar Gruner report on the 26 March meeting of the GDR People's Chamber Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs in Berlin]

[Excerpt] To begin with, the deputies of the People's Chamber Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs approved a report on the status of plan fulfillment in agriculture. The report was delivered by Deputy Minister Comrade Dr Walter Richter. I cite some key points from this report:

Subject of discussion therein, for example, was the status of spring work, meaning, the rapid on-schedule cultivation of roughly 2 million hectares slated to be sown in summer grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and fodder crops. What matters in his anniversary year of the republic is an average yield of 45.1 quintals of grain equivalent units per hectare. In this connection Comrade Dr Richter reported that by the end of the week, 308,500 hectares were cultivated. Most advanced are Bezirke Erfurt, Schwerin, and Potsdam.

We also learned today that by now, far more hectares have been fertilized with nitrogen and organic substances than during the same period of last year. Comrade Dr. Richter especially drew attention to the important fact that all fields will be cultivated on what experts refer to as the most favorable agrotechnical schedules, despite the frost. This includes the preparation and planting of potatoes in the next few days and weeks, involving more than 2,070 kilotons of seed potoates.

The deputy minister said that livestock plan fulfillment also looks good at the moment. The plan's targets for slaughter animals, milk, and eggs were met and even exceeded by 20 March. It is necessary to maintain and even increase this plan lead, he said.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION RISE IN BERLIN, OTHER AREAS

DW270935 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner Weekly Economic Review]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, last Thursday a meeting of the Construction/Wood Industrial Union's National Executive Committee was held in Berlin on the accelerated development of the capital. You know about the latest decisions on the Berlin program, including the construction of the new big housing area in Hohenschoenhausen with 35,000 apartments, which virtually will become a second Marzahn, the complete reconstruction of Friendrichstrasse, the setting up of a social center at Berlin-Marzahn, which extends over several kilometers, the reconstruction of the academy square with the former theater (schauspielhaus), and other important projects. These, dear listeners, are projects of a magnitude and a timelimit unprecedented in the GDR.

This year 22,673 newly built and modernized apartments are to be completed in Berlin. including 5,900 apartments in Marzahn, 3,863 apartments in the new housing area of Hohenschoenhausen, and 480 apartments at the new Thaelmann Park. For the next two years, in 1985 and 1986, it is planned to set up an additional 10,000 new units each year. Marzahn, where 110,000 people are living now in newly built apartments, was set up in seven years. The Hohenschoenhausen housing area, which will be almost as big as Marzahn, is to be set up much more rapidly. This, of course, requires great construction capacities and working readiness of all construction workers.

For the time being, 54,000 Berlin construction workers and 13,800 from other Bezirke, that is to say a total of 67,800 are working in Berlin. In the course of the year roughly 8,000 construction workers will be added to this number, so that early next year some 75,000 construction workers will work on the large housing projects in Berlin. I was informed last week that 1,2000 apprentices are being trained at the Berlin Modernization Combine.

It is a far-sighted decision of the party that forces for further accelerated shaping of your capital and for a more rapid completion of housing construction in Berlin are being mobilized and concentrated here. All the Republic is building its capital. That is the public opinion felt in the Republic. Nonetheless minimum targets set for housing construction in every bezirk for the current and future five-year plan will be fully met.

It is actually evident that there is much housing construction in the cities and villages of our country. In the first two months of the year 3,600 apartments in addition to the plan were handed over in the Republic. In Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk 23,000 apartments will be built by 60,000 construction workers. In the Erzgebirge town of Zschopau alone performances in modernization will increase this year by 70 percent, as compared to last year. A new housing area in under construction on the slopes of the town which is located in a valley. Every second inhabitant of Zschopau is now living in an apartment that has been built after 1945. All the Republic, dear listeners, has turned into a construction site.

SED OFFICIALS ATTEND HECKERT MEMORIAL CEREMONY

LD271747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- A memorial ceremony organized by the SED Central Committee and FDGB National Executive was held in Berlin today to mark the centenary of the communist and revolutionary trade unionist, Fritz Heckert. It was attended by more than 650 workers, including veterans of the trade union movement, and representatives of collectives bearing the honorary name of Fritz Heckert.

Together with members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary; Alfred Naumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive; and other members of the Central Committee and figures of GDR social life they paid tribute to the famous leader of the German and international workers' movement.

In his speech Harry Tisch noted that Fritz Hechert's ideals and his decades-long courageous struggle had been fulfilled in the strong position of the trades unions, in their power to shape society and in the success of their members.

There is nothing in the GDR's 35-year history in which the trade unions, led by the part of the working class, have not been involved, Tisch said. Fritz Heckert's whole life and work had been as a pioneer of the GDR. His legacy lives on in the indissoluble alliance between the SED and CPSU, in the relations of friendship, in the all-round cooperation between the GDR and Soviet Union as well as in the comradely cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

Harry Tisch dwelt at length on the international situation which has become dangerously aggravated. The most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism want to turn back the wheel of history and realize their plans for world dominance by means of a policy of confrontation and arms buildup, he said. "Imperialist military superiority, from which it can dictate to socialism from a position of strength, will not be permitted," He recalled Erich Honecker's words to the effect that reason and the will for constructive solutions to controversial problems by peaceful means must prevail in international relations again again.

Checking the arms race and opening up a transition to disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, correspond most deeply with the peoples' vital interests. "That is why we support with all our might the peace policy of socialism and why we try at the trade union level to influence international developments in a positive manner and steer them back into sound channels," the FDGB chairman said.

The same day the Fritz Heckert Memorial was reopened in Karl-Marx-Stadt. The museum, constructed in 1974 on the model of his birthplace, has been visited in the last 10 years by more than 130,000 GDR and foreign guests.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AFTER TRADE TALKS WITH PRC

LD281534 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage, Hungary and China are to develop their economic cooperation and trade relations. This is noted in a protocol signed following Hungarian-Chinese economic talks, concluded today. It is agreed that the exchange of modern technologies, production cooperation, and the training of experts will be arranged.

Topics Discussed

LD281921 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI) -- A Chinese economic delegation, headed by Zhu Rongji, deputy chairman of the State Economic Commission of the People's Republic of China, visited Hungary from March 22 to 28. The protocol on bilateral talks was signed by Zhu Rongji and Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat of International Economic Relations, in Budapest.

The parties held comprehensive talks on bilateral economic and technical cooperation and possibilities of Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of the Chinese economy. The parties welcomed development in economic and trade relations in recent years and agreed that they should be further dynamically developed. It was agreed that economic cooperation and trade relations should be developed by enforcing the principles of equal rights and reciprocal benefits. The parties agreed on that preparations should be made for the exchange of advanced technology, production cooperations, delivery of complex equipment and parts, and exchange of information and training of experts as part of economic and technical cooperation. The parties regarded the widening of relations between economic management organization and economic organizations as mutually beneficial and necessary. It was agreed that contacts would lead to both sides being better informed.

The Chinese delegation met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The Chinese delegation left Budapest Wednesday.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES WAGE MEASURES

LD300026 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers a report on the official friendship visit to Hungary of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar was approved. The Council of Ministers, in agreement (?with the National Council) of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), approved wage measures, from April 1, according to which a group of companies will obtain central subsidies for the introduction of higher wages for people working at a high temperature, for night shifts in a three or more shift series, and for continuous output. The range of companies and extent and conditions of funding is the responsibility of supervisory organizations together with the safeguarding of interests. The government surveyed the work of the Hungarian post office and stated that although there has been improvement, with a widening range of services on offer, development is considered insufficient in certain fields. The Council of Ministers set the long-term aims in the complex development of telecommunication network.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS JOINT PARTY COMMISSION SESSION

LD292244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Members of the central cooperating commission of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD gave full support to the draft electoral declaration presented by the PRON [Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth] Presidium at today's meeting. They also proposed their representatives for the national electoral collegium. The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, and Edward Kowalczyk.

JARUZELSKI, RAKOWSKI ATTEND SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION

LD291435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The first session in the fourth term of office of the Central Qualifications Commission on Scientific Cadres, attached to the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, is in progress in the capital.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski is in the chair. Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski handed presidium members their nominations. In the morning, commission members were decorated with state orders awarded to them.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH SUPREME COURT OFFICIALS

LD281828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Henryk Jablonski has met with leading officials of the Supreme Court. Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first chairman of the court, outlined the results of last year's work and the main directions of its activities in the future. During the discussion, it was pointed out that some of the most pressing tasks for the administration of justice are to combat crimes that present the greatest threat to the public and to strengthen public law and order.

ZSL ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS, ADOPTS DOCUMENTS

LD292113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The fourth and last day of the deliberations of the Ninth ZSL Congress has been busy. The plenary discussions continued in the morning. Apart from the delegates, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, also spoke.

The congress adopted important documents: the ideological declaration, the party program, and the party statute. The authorities of the Supreme Committee, the Auditing Commission, and the party court were also elected.

A few minutes after 1600, the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Roman Malinowski, opened the final solemn part of the debate. Members of the highest party and state authorities, Henryk Jablonski, Jozef Czyrek, Zbigniew Messner, and Miroslaw Milewski took part. The members of the 19 foreign delegations which came to the Warsaw congress were also present. Roman Malinowski spoke about decisions of the first plenary meeting of the newly-elected ZSL Supreme Committee. Franciszek Hawer, Jozef Koziol, Jozef Kukulka, and Dominik Ludwiczak were unanimously elected vice presidents of the Supreme Committee. Kazimierz Kozub, Roman Mackowski, and Kazimierz Olesiak were elected secretaries of the Supreme Committee. The 11 person-strong Supreme Committee Presidium was also elected.

SEJM TO CONVENE 6 APRIL; AGENDA OUTLINED

LD291739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 48th meeting of the Sejm on 6 April. The agenda includes the first reading of the government report on housing policy and Sejm commission reports on the government draft on energy economy, the government draft on foundations, and the amendment to the penal and treasury bill, as well as the deputies' draft on the main commission for investigating Nazi crimes in Poland, and the national memorial institute.

Sejm commission reports will also concern the formation of the academy of social sciences in Warsaw, amendment of the bill on trade unions, amendment of the bill on the people's councils and territorial self-management system, and amendments to Sejm regulations. Deputies' questions are envisaged.

PZPR CONFERENCE IDEOLOGICAL TEAM VIEWS PROBLEMS

AU231616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 p 4

[Jan Ruszczyc report: "The Struggle for Awareness"]

[Text] Although the 25 speakers [during the meeting of the National PZPR Delegates Conference Ideological Team in Warsaw on 17 March] dealt with various problems, what they said shared a common characteristic: the conviction that ideology in our lives today plays a huge dynamic role and that the party's tasks in influencing social awareness are far-ranging and responsible. The talks of the team were opened and chaired by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

It is difficult to put the topics that were handled in order of importance as every one of them is important. Yet two topics were conspicuous, especially in the speeches of party aktivists from factories. One of these topics was the need to guarantee a working person's perception of problems, the importance it deserves in the party and to tighten the bonds joining party bodies to the workers class in everyday life. The second topic, closely connected with the first, was the need to develop theoretical thinking, combined with practice, about the role and significance of the ideal of social justice as a principle guiding our activities.

It was said that the connection between both tasks is obvious. It is among working people that the need to wage an effective struggle against violations of basic norms of justice as preying on other people's difficulties in order to amass a fortune, maintaining glaring disproportions in wages, and dishonestly getting rich at the cost of others has been sharply pointed out. This issue was also a key part of the Politburo report read at the national conference.

If we wish to win society over to our policy, we must observe social justice, said Jozef Rapacz, a foreman from a Gdynia shipyard. Zbigniew Sosnowski, an employee at the Gorazdze cement plant, said that we have not always been credible because our deeds have contradicted the ideology announced by us. Sosnowski stressed that it is a unity of words and deeds that currently forms the basis for reestablishing the party's prestige.

In the meantime, Jerzy Wilk, first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee, discussed the tasks involved in tightening the bonds between the party and the workers class, and regarded it as a fundamental matter that workers should feel that the party represents a line of social justice.

He observed at the same time that there are circles where justice is understood as equal incomes regardless of the amount of work put in.

In this matter and others like it, Barbara Morawska from Ustrzyko stressed that our society, after bitter experience in the past, is especially sensitive to any discrepancy between words and deeds and vice versa.

All of these speakers concluded that particular attention must be paid in party activity to those affairs which concern people the most today, that ideological tasks cannot be separated from social and economic ones, and that the unity between ideology, politics, and economics must be guaranteed in party work.

Many speakers discussed the role of the social sciences, education, upbringing, and the mass media in influencing the attitudes of all milieus, including young people. It was pointed out that some important problems should be tackled on a wider scale by theorists and should be explained to society more clearly and convincingly.

In the opinion of Prof Dr Janusz Gorski, it is not only hostile ideological subversion which creates a false awareness. There are views which sow confusion on our own scientific and cultural circles as well. For example, the ninth congress' correct resolution on economic reform is sometimes interpreted falsely and the significance of the market is exaggerated while the role of the state is diminished.

Prof Dr Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski said that the ideological education of party members is threatened both by an abstract presentation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism in a way which is removed from practical life, and by pragmatism and narrow practices. A number of speakers said that some press commentaries only confuse people, and therefore the party's stance should be presented more clearly. Much attention was devoted to daily ideological-political work, especially in work places. It was stated that centers of ideological training must be reestablished in factories more quickly. The conditions necessary for raising the quality of political training and party meetings dealing with ideological topics were considered.

This is primarily a human issue, said Stanislaw Krajewski from Ruciany, meaning that the above matter is a key role of party lecturers and propagandists during the development of daily political work. It was stated that curricular activities and meetings must be brought closer in line with the everyday life of factories and social circles. Bogdan Wojtysiak from Inowrcoclaw observed that speakers at party meetings devoted to ideological topics often speak in general terms because they think it is easier to do so and easier to escape from concrete facts.

Teodor Dziadek from Cieszyn spoke about the need to tackle matters concerning the world outlook and oppose avid political clericalism, about the need to extend ideological influence beyond party people, and about the political importance of accurate political information.

A characteristic feature of the talks was that they concentrated above all on tasks that are still not being performed effectively enough and on problems which demand solutions. The warning was also expressed that in no sphere of party activity must one succumb to self-satisfaction.

SOLIDARITY URGES MAY DAY COUNTERDEMONSTRATION

NC281731 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Garwolin, Poland, March 28 (AFP) -- The majority of the 700 students at Mietne agricultural school near here, scene of a sit-in earlier this month, boycotted their classes today.

In Warsaw, meanwhile, the banned Solidarity union has called for a counter-demonstration on May Day in the Polish capital.

The March 19 issue of Solidarity's underground newsletter, WOLA, received today by Western correspondents, urged "militants" and "all the people of Warsaw" to demonstrate in the old city to "prove their determination to fight against dictatorship on the first of May, Solidarity's holiday."

Another underground publication, the newsletter of Warsaw's "Inter-Industrial Workers Committee," dated the same day, called for a demonstration to demand "the liberation of all political prisoners" and "genuinely free elections."

RADIO SOLIDARITY ENDORSES STUDENTS PROTESTS

NC292000 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 29 (AFP) -- The "pirate" Radio Solidarity tonight endorsed protests by secondary school students in Mietne against the removal of crucifixes and urged a boycott of municipal elections planned for June.

The broadcast, which was perfectly audible in at least some neighborhoods here, also said of the June 17 elections, "We will not vote because the candidates on the lists are precisely those responsible for our misery."

Zbigniew Bujak, a Solidarity leader wanted by the police who made a similar call in the previous broadcast by the outlawed union on February 23, today gave a brief description on the union's plan to solve Poland's housing shortage through decentralization.

More on Broadcast

LD291941 Hamburg DPA in German 1906 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 29 Mar (DPA) -- Polish bishops today once again criticized the state's move against displaying religious symbols in the country's schools. In a statement, they declared their solidarity with the demand made by young people at the agricultural school in Mietne to have crosses in their classrooms. A broadcast by the Solidarity underground radio in Warsaw said this evening that the students are following "a national tradition" with their stance. These events will pass into Polish history. The broadcast, which was received well on VHF in several parts of the Polish capital, lasted around 5 minutes and was not jammed. The station announcer also called for a boycott of the forthcoming local elections.

STREET DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN SOSNOWIEC, GORZOW

LD261857 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Street disturbances have again occurred caused by pseudo-sports fans. In Sosnowiec, they were caused by a group of young people from Warsaw. Windows were smashed and passers-by beaten up. The most vicious ones have been detained by the police. Investigation has started in four cases, two cases have been submitted for summary trial to misdemeanor courts, and four cases to ordinary trial.

In Gorzow, public peace was disturbed by hooligans from Gdansk. Seventeen people have been detained until they sober up. Many cases have been sent to the misdemeanor court.

STUDENTS, LOPATKA DISCUSS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU271419 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Mar 84 p 2

[Report signed "WAM": "The Church and State During the 40th Anniversary of the PPR"]

[Text] On 19 March the latest meeting in a whole series organized by the student discussion center and entitled "Polish Affairs -- Their 40th Anniversary," was held at Warsaw University's "Hybryda" Central Student Club on the development of relations between the Church and the Polish state. The students invited Minister Adam Lopatka, chief of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Editor Maciej Wrzeszcz, deputy chairman of the Administration of the PAX Association.

In accordance with the tradition adopted at preceding meetings, the invited guests delivered their several-minute-long introductions to the discussion. Minister A. Lopatka described the basic principles and assumptions that the Polish state uses as guidlines in its relations with believers of all faiths and churches.

He particularly stressed the principle of the secularity of the state, its offices and institutions, and the principle of the freedom to practice one's religion as well as to profess one's faith as long as this is in keeping with the organic well-being of the rest of society and the general principles of morality and the law.

M. Wrzeszcz concentrated more on the implementation of these principles in state affairs during the last 40 years. He emphasized that although this history had its dramatic moments, its outcome and the conclusions we can draw from it are unmistakably positive. On the one hand, the thesis that was expressed at one time about the disappearance of religious feeling, particularly Catholicism, turned out to be a totally untrue while on the other hand, it was especially the difficult moments in our recent history that confirmed that the Catholic Church in Poland in carrying out its religious mission and is resolutely professing the principles of the raison d'etat of the nation and state. All the experiences we have had until now show us that the only correct road to take is that of dialogue and cooperation in all the forums where this is possible between the socialist state and the Church. The prospect of achieving the good of the people presents us with many such forums and possibilities.

Following this, the students that had gathered in the "Hybryda" hall asked the speakers questions on all kinds of issues on relations between the state and the Catholic Church.

JARUZELSKI MEETS USSR, BULGARIAN, GDR DELEGATIONS

LD262012 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, received leaders of the delegations from Bulgaria, the GDR, and the Soviet Union, who are guests at the ninth ZSL Congress. The subject of the talks concerned matters of cooperation between Poland and fraternal socialist countries and participation by peasants' parties and organizations in improving this cooperation. Initiatives were reported by peasants' parties for the cause of disarmament and relaxation of tension in Europe. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that the improving cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL serves well the cause of strengthening the socialist fatherland.

JABLONSKI, GDR'S MECKLENBURG DISCUSS OPERATION

LD292316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the COuncil of State, has received Ernest Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany. The talks dealt with issues related to the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries, and with the international situation.

MINING, ENERGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

LD241534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda received GDR Minister of Coal and Energy Wolfgang Mitzinger. Earlier talks were held with the Polish Minister of Mining and Energy Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, which summed up the cooperation to date between Poland and the GDR in the sphere of mining and energy. In addition a protocol, which defines the directions in cooperation for the next few years, has been signed. Among other things, it envisages widening the exchange of experiences and attainments in technological progress in this field.

MSZMP'S GASPAR ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT 28 MARCH

LD281719 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and WFTU chairman, has arrived in Poland on a 3-day visit. In a statement for journalists, he said that the purpose of his visit is to acquaint himself with the current situation in Poland in order to present it honestly in the international forum.

The program of the Hungarian guest's visit includes meetings with workers and the chairman of national trade union.

Porebski Receives Gaspar

LD290907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU, who is on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, has met with Tadeusz Porebski. The two sides exchanged experiences in party work with trade unions. Their importance and significance in the process of strengthening the socialist state, developing democracy, and in representing the working people's interests was emphasized.

Visit to Zyrardow

LD300208 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 29 March -- Sandor Gaspar, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the world Federation of Trade Unions, today went on a visit to the Polish textile-weaving city of Zyrardow near Warsaw. He was accompanied by PUWP CC socio-occupational department head Stanislaw Abrielski and Skierniewice Voivodship officials, including local PWUP VC 1st Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz.

Sandor Gaspar visited a special division for pregnant women workers at a local textile mill producing technical fabrics where he praised the working conditions created for the personnel.

In the 1905 Revolution Linen Cloth Factory, the Hungarian guest met Zyradow trade union activists who briefed him on the [words indistinct] the trade union movement which now claims some 35 per cent of employees in Skierniewice Province. Replying to questions from the activists, Sandor Gaspar said that he believed the Polish trade union law was adequate to the [words indistinct] situation in which it had been formed. The most important thing is to fill the legal wording with contents, with everyday struggle for the interests of the working class.

OBODOWSKI MEETS IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER RAMADAN

LD271707 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 March -- Poland's Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, now on a visit to Iraq, met here today with Iraqi First Vice-Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan.

The two discussed measures to promote further development of bilateral cooperation, and expressed satisfaction at the level of development in relations between the two countries.

Both sides stressed that their countries seek to further develop bilateral cooperation.

Baghdad Reportage

For Baghdad reportage on the visit to Iraq by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the accompanying delegation, including reports on meetings with Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali, Minister of Light Industries Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, see the Iraq section of the 27 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES RECALLED SRV AMBASSADOR

LD281755 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received SRV Ambassador Truong Quang Ngo in connection with his recall.

PCI DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS WITH CZYREK

LD271038 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0030 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the PCI, led by Guiseppe Chiarante, member of the party authorities [vlasti] and editor-in-chief of the RINASCITA weekly, arrived in Warsaw on 26 March at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met the delegation. He informed the delegates of the present sociopolitical situation in the country and of the role played by the PZPR in tackling the country's problems.

RCP PLENUM HELD 21-22 MARCH; RESOLUTION ISSUED

Dascalescu on Economy

AU261848 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 84 p 2

["Abridged text of the government report" presented by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at the 21 March opening of the RCP Central Committee Plenum in Bucharest]

[Text] In 1983, the report reads, the government, ministries, centrals, enterprises, and all economic units concentrated their entire activity on implementing the orientations and recommendations made by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on raising the qualitative level of work and production in all sectors onto higher levels, giving priority to production earmarked for export, increasing labor productivity, saving raw materials, and fully utilizing the great technical and productive potential created in the years of socialist construction. As was assessed by the Political Executive Committee, under the difficult economic conditions of 1983, industrial commodity production increased 4.7 percent, thus attaining an overfulfillment of plan provisions by almost 14 billion lei. By placing emphasis on qualitative factors, the industrial production surplus attained in 1983 was 1.3 times higher than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Particular attention was paid during this period to developing our own base of energy and raw materials, recovering and recycling materials resulting from production and consumption, better processing all resources, and raising the technical and quality level of the Romanian industrial products.

An important contribution to the smooth development of the entire activity in 1983 was made by the activity of scientific research and technological development, carried out on the basis of programs drafted with the contribution and under the direct leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, whose great efforts have ensured the firm orientation of the scientific-technological potential toward resolving certain basic problems of our development.

In agriculture, the report reads, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, the crops attained cover the needs of our national economy. Likewise, the recently concluded livestock census shows important increases of all basic breeds, something that will ensure important increases in the production of meat, milk, eggs, and other animal products in the coming years.

The program of investments attained in 1983 ensured the further development of the forces of production and an increase in the material production and national revenue. A volume of investments worth about 215 billion lei from the state's funds was attained last year throughout the economy and fixed assets amounting to more than 195 billion lei were also commissioned.

In the field of foreign trade, through resolute actions taken by the party leadership to increase the volume and efficiency of exports and to allow for only the imports absolutely necessary, last year has concluded with a trade balance surplus of over 2.4 billion dollars, something that facilitated the repayment of an important part of our foreign debt.

The firm application of the principles of workers self-management and self-administration and the further improvement of the economic-financial mechanism and of the remuneration system have contributed to increasing the working people's responsibility for the economic results attained by each unit.

The good results attained in developing the material production and raising the efficiency of the entire economic activity were reflected in the increase of the national revenue by 3.4 percent in 1983 compared with 2.4 percent, the yearly average for the 1981-82 period. The profits and other cash reserves increased by 8.8 percent and the budget recorded a surplus, thus consolidating the financial, monetary, and hard currency balance as well as a healthy cash circulation.

One must particularly stress, the report says, that while international socioeconomic life is strongly characterized by recession and unemployment, the achievements attained in our economy have allowed our country to proceed to increasing remuneration and also adopt other measures to raise the people's living standard. From 1 September 1983 up to now, over 4.6 million working people, that is almost two-thirds of the working personnel, benefited from remuneration increases.

The positive results attained in 1983 prove once more the correctness and realism of the RCP policy and the decisive role of the creative thinking of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, in drafting and implementing this policy, whose supreme goal is to secure the well-being of the entire society and the comprehensive development of each man. These results reflect everyone's full trust in our party's policy and the capability of the party bodies and organizations to mobilize and unite all forces toward unswervingly implementing the program for the comprehensive development of our socialist society.

The speaker then stated that the results obtained in the past year do not fully reflect the great resources available in our national economy and the efforts the state made to equip and modernize it, and added that the government, ministries, centrals, and all economic units will have to resolutely endeavor to implement the special programs endorsed by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of November 1983 on raising the technical qualitative level of products, better utilizing raw and other materials and energy, substantially reducing production costs, more markedly enhancing labor productivity, and strengthening order and discipline in all sectors.

This year efforts will be focused on primarily fulfilling tasks concerning the development of domestic resources of raw materials and energy, achieving the planned structure of products, more rapidly increasing production in key processing industries, and consistently increasing exports and cutting back imports with a view to achieving a positive commercial balance. More resolute steps will be taken in 1984 to obtain record agricultural production, to commission all investment projects on schedule, to resolutely introduce the results of scientific research in production, to raise economic efficiency in all sectors, and to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being.

Through its provisions, the 1984 plan ensures all the necessary material and financial conditions for fulfilling these tasks to the letter.

The speaker then stated that new successes were recorded in all the branches of the national economy since the beginning of this year. In these 2 months the industrial production-commodities plan was fulfilled 100.3 percent, which constituted an increase of almost 1.8 million lei and a 4.5 percent growth compared to the same period of the previous year.

The report then examines in detail the manner in which the ministries, industrial centrals, and economic units are working to fulfill all the plan indexes for this year, and recommends measures for each area to improve all activities and to increase economic efficiency.

The report currently states, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has recommended, that our activities must be centered more intensively than ever on continuously raising the technical and qualitative level of products. The national plan for uniform socioeconomic development of 1984 envisages the introduction of new products and materials, so that in all the branches of the national processing industry over 35 percent of production-commodities should be new and updated products put into manufacture in the course of the current 5-year plan.

In view of these tasks and of the failings still manifest in this respect -- correctly and severely criticized by the party leadership -- we must resolutely mobilize all available forces to best implement the measures recently approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

As the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended, institutes of research, technological development, and design and university cadres must participate more directly and intensively in modernizing production, in introducing and manufacturing new materials and products, reducing consumption of raw and other materials and energy, and generally raising production quality and efficiency.

The agricultural sector also has important tasks for the fulfillment of the 1984 plan. Some 29 million metric tons of grain must be produced this year; livestock numbers must be increased to almost 8.3 million cattle and 14.9 million pigs; substantial increases are envisaged in the production of meat, milk, wool, eggs, and so forth. In order to fulfill these important tasks, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, joint agroindustrial councils, executive committees of people's councils and county agricultural directorates must take resolute measures to eliminate last year's failings. The spring crops must be sown at the optimal time, land fertilization measures must be applied, plant density per hectare must be respected, and all agricultural operations must be carried out in keeping with the technologies established; special attention must be paid to increasing animal production.

After stating that one of the basic tasks of the 1984 plan is to fulfill the export plan and to limit imports as much as possible, the report adds: All necessary measures must be taken at all levels, beginning with the government and down to the smallest unit, to fulfill the 1984 export program both in general and particular terms. Special steps must be taken to ensure smooth commercial exchanges and to carry out the economic cooperation projects established with CEMA member-states and with other socialist countries under long-term agreements, specialization and cooperation conventions, and other annual protocols.

The report then states that the socioeconomic development envisaged for 1984 is based, among other things, on a vast investment program, which must be carried out in more efficient conditions.

Investment projects totaling 252 billion lei will be carried out this year; 480 major production capacities will be commissioned. The report states that all the ministries and central and local bodies must focus their efforts on eliminating existing failings and commissioning all priority industrial and agricultural projects on schedule and at the planned levels, and must take resolute measures to optimally carry out preparatory work for investment projects, to fully utilize construction equipment and manpower, to organize work in 2 and 3 shifts, to apply overall contract systems of remuneration in accordance with the measures adopted by the party leadership, and to strengthen order and discipline at all worksites.

The report then emphasizes that within the framework of measures to resolutely implement the new economic-financial system, one of the basic tasks of the 1984 plan is to consistently increase labor productivity and efficiency in all socioeconomic sectors and to base all activities on the principles of self-management and self-administration. The program on raising labor productivity adopted by the Central Committee plenum of November 1983 envisages this year an 8.9 percent growth in industry and a 6.3 percent increase in construction-assembly. In order to attain this objective, the government, ministries, centrals, and enterprises must act more resolutely to modernize production, expand mechanization and automation, more rapidly introduce the results of scientific research in production, utilize new manufacture technologies, better organize production and labor, and continuously improve the professional skills of all working personnel.

One of the most important issues, which is decisive for the material balance of the plan, is to promote a resolute policy of savings and to implement the special programs adopted for this purpose. The results attained in January and February show that not all ministries and units have responsibly endeavored to respect consumption norms, and for that reason considerable amounts of fuel, energy, coking coal, and other raw and other materials were consumed in excess of planned norms. This situation makes it necessary for the ministries, centrals, and enterprises to make greater efforts to implement new and updated technologies, to redesign products, to utilize standard raw and other materials, and to pursue considerable savings in all sectors, so that all units should be in a position to respect consumption norms; this is primarily required of metallurgical, chemical, electrical energy, and machine-building units.

The report stresses that the supreme objective of the party's entire policy is to raise the people's living standard and quality of life. The increased material production and economic efficiency envisaged in the 1984 plan will ensure additional resources for the consumer fund, for further raising the pay of all categories of working people, improving consumer supplies, developing and diversifying services, fulfilling the housing program, and expanding and modernizing the material basis of education, culture, and health.

In concluding, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu said: The objectives and tasks we have to fulfill this year require coordinated actions by all responsible factors, bodies of collective leadership from enterprises up to the government in order to rapidly eliminate the shortcomings and failings still manifest in economic areas, to make up for arrears, and to fulfill all the provisions of the 1984 plan. We must further act to substantially raise the quality of all our activities. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, collective leadership does not exempt anyone from being responsible for his own work. In this spirit, we will focus the endeavors of the government, ministries, centrals, and all economic units on consistently improving working style and methods, so as to be able to operatively and efficiently solve all problems concerning the unswerving implementation of party policy and our laws.

We want to assure you, greatly beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all bodies of collective leadership throughout the economy will spare no effort and will work with revolutionary determination to successfully carry out the 1984 plan, to continuously enhance economic efficiency, and to raise the quality of all activities, fully in accordance with the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference.

Plenum Resolution

AU261330 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 84 p 2

["Resolution of the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 21-22 March 1984"]

[Text] The RCP Central Committee plenum, convened under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on 21 and 22 March 1984, discussed the following agenda:

1 -- Report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of Romania's uniform national plan of socioeconomic development for 1983 and the first 2 months of this year, and measures to completely fulfill the tasks for 1984.

2 -- Draft resolution on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation.

3 -- Report on organizational and political-educational activities carried out in 1983 by party bodies and organizations to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference.

4 -- Report on activities carried out in 1983 by party, state, and mass organizations to implement the cadres policy of the party.

5 -- Report on activities carried out in 1983 in connection with working people's suggestions, proposals, notifications, complaints, and requests.

6 -- Report on party-state international activities in 1983 and major foreign policy guidelines for 1984.

7 -- Organizational matters.

1 -- Upon examining and endorsing the report of the Council of Ministers, the plenum expressed the view that the government, ministries, centrals, enterprises, and all economic units have resolutely acted to implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and directions aimed at raising the quality of labor and production, achieving export production with priority, increasing labor productivity, saving material resources, and utilizing with maximum efficiency the great technical and productive potential created during the period of socialist construction.

During the debates, the results achieved in 1983 in industry, in developing raw material and energy resources, in better processing all resources, raising the technical and qualitative level of production, and in completing investment projects were highlighted. At the same time, it was emphasized that good results were obtained in increasing vegetable and animal production. The plenum stressed the noteworthy contribution made by Romanian scientific research to developing and modernizing the national economy. It also stressed that last year the commercial balance was positive, due to the diversification of foreign trade activities and to the development of international economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Praising the results obtained last year and the success achieved in the first 2 months of this year, the plenum stressed the need to fully utilize the material and human potential of our national economy with a view to continuously enhancing the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products and labor productivity, reducing consumption of raw materials and fuel, raising economic efficiency in all areas, and fulfilling the entire plan for 1984 and for the entire 5-year plan. At the same time, the plenum highlighted the need for resolute measures to utilize the potential of our agricultural sector, which has all the requirements for yielding record crops this year.

The plenum requested that all forces be focused on completing the entire investment plan for this year and on commissioning all new economic facilities and projects on schedule and within the planned parameters.

The plenum expressed the view that all conditions exist for fully implementing the 1984 plan, 1984 being a decisive year for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan.

The plenum urged the party bodies and organizations, Communists, and all working people to work devotedly and resolutely to smoothly fulfill production, to manufacture high-quality and internationally competitive products, to more markedly enhance labor productivity and economic efficiency, to achieve record agricultural production, and to achieve the objective of the 12th party congress: a new quality of labor and life.

2 -- The RCP Central Committee Plenum endorsed a resolution on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, and a plan of measures featuring the actions that will be organized on the occasion of the anniversary.

The plenum highlighted with satisfaction that the Romanian people will meet the 40th anniversary of the 23 August revolution with historic victories in all areas of activity. From a poorly developed agrarian country, Romania has become an industrial-agrarian state with a powerful and modern industry, with a progressive, socialist agriculture, and with a continuously rising material and intellectural standard of living. It was stressed that the period opened up by the ninth party congress was the most productive period in our country's entire history and was of decisive importance for this historic stage. The plenum expressed the view that all the great achievements of this period are indissolubly linked to the name and activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is brilliantly leading the destinies of the fatherland and of the Romanian people along the path of socialism and communism, prosperity and peace.

At the same time, the plenum highlighted the fact that due to its correct and dynamic foreign policy, to its initiatives and endeavors devoted to peace, detente, and international cooperation, and to its active participation in constructively solving the major issues of our era, Romania has won deserved prestige in the international arena.

The resolution and the plan of measures envisage that the 23 August anniversary -- the great national anniversary of the Romanian people -- should be marked throughout the country with vast political and organizational actions designed to contribute to the optimal fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan for 1984 and for the entire 5-year plan as well as the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

At the same time, this great anniversary will be marked by intensified ideological and cultural-educational mass actions designed to emphasize the significance of the 23 August revolution, the profound revolutionary changes achieved in our society in the 40 years since the fatherland's liberation, and the bright prospects of progress and prosperity opened up for our entire nation by the historic victory of 23 August.

The Central Committee expressed its conviction that the glorious 23 August jubilee will be met by all the Communists and working people in our country, by all our people with new and brilliant successes in the multifaceted development of the country and in raising Romania to ever higher levels of civilization and progress.

3 -- The plenum examined and endorsed a report on the organizational and political-educational activities carried out in 1983 by party bodies and organizations to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference.

During the debates, the plenum stressed that party bodies and organizations have been consistently and resolutely working to unswervingly carry out organizational and managerial improvements in all socioeconomic sectors and to implement the special programs worked out at the initiative and under the direct guidance of the party secretary general. Along this line the plenum stressed that the speech delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1983 working meeting in Mangalia, which clearly outlined the ways and means for continuously increasing the party's strength and unity, is of a particular importance for continuously strengthening the organizational and political-educational capabilities of party bodies and organizations.

The plenum emphasized that, in view of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's belief that the RCP is the vital core of our entire nation, party bodies and organizations have been consistently focusing their efforts on improving the criteria for party membership and on consolidating the numerical and qualitative strength of the party.

The RCP Central Committee Plenum requested the party bodies and organizations to further resolutely and consistently act to strengthen the party and to further carry out extensive political-educational actions with a view to enhancing the leading role of the party in all areas and mobilizing all working people to optimally fulfill the 1984 plan tasks, thus meeting the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress with new and great successes in all spheres of activity.

4 -- The plenum examined and endorsed a report on the activities carried out in 1983 by party, state, and mass organizations to implement the party's cadres policy.

The plenum expressed the view that in the past year party, state, and mass organizations, directly guided by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, showed great care to select, train, and promote to various party-state and socioeconomic activities cadres with thorough political, professional, and cultural capabilities, capable of implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and the party national conference and priority programs aimed at more rapidly developing certain branches and sectors of the national economy.

The Central Committee noted with satisfaction that party bodies and organizations have intensified their endeavors to ensure multilateral training and revolutionary education for the cadres and for all the Communists, to raise their political-ideological and professional level, and to enhance their competence and responsibility in the discharge of their duties.

In order to further improve the selection, training, and promotion of cadres, the plenum established various measures designed to ensure the presence in all areas of cadres with thorough political and professional training, with high moral qualities and always ready to serve the interests of the people and the cause of socialism.

5 -- The plenum examined and endorsed a report on activities connected with working people's suggestions, notifications, complaints, and requests in 1983.

The plenum expressed the view that, on the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, party and state bodies and all those legally in charge of such matters carried out consistent endeavors last year and have devoted greater care to examining and solving the working people's general and personal problems.

In their letters to the party leaderships and to party-state bodies, working people of all social categories have expressed support for the decisions adopted and the measures carried out by the party-state leadership and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and directions designed to improve economic activities and social relations. At the same time, they have expressed full support for the party's domestic policies and for the international activities carried out by socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu to settle the major current issues, to improve interstate relations, and to ensure security and peace in the world.

The plenum requested the party bodies and organizations, the leadership of ministries and other institutions, and central and local mass and civic organizations to take resolute measures to enhance the quality of endeavors in connection with letters and with problems raised at audiences, in the spirit of the decisions of the 12th congress, the party national conference, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, thus encouraging the participation of the masses in general efforts to continuously improve socioeconomic activities, as one of the essential conditions for developing the workers revolutionary democracy in our country.

6 -- The plenum discussed and endorsed a report on the party-state international activities in 1983 and on major foreign policy guidelines for 1984.

The plenum highly praised the active foreign policy of cooperation, detente, and peace promoted by Romania. It stressed that in 1983 our party-state international activities pursued the objectives of the 12th congress and the party national conference and were in keeping with the indications of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the source of inspiration and the brilliant promoter of Romania's foreign policy and a prominent personality in contemporary international life who is highly appreciated and enjoys a great prestige among all world nations.

The plenum stressed that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings and talks with heads of state and government, his contacts and exchanges of views with party leaders and leaders of national liberation movements, and his meetings with political, economic, and social-cultural figures from various countries were of a particular importance for our party-state foreign policy.

Important documents were signed on such occasions -- friendship and cooperation treaties, joint declarations and communiques, and agreements and conventions on cooperation in various areas -- which expanded the political and legal framework for the development of bilateral relations and cooperation with other states.

The plenum highlighted the consistent activities carried out during the past year by our party and state to strengthen and consolidate cooperation, collaboration, and solidarity with all the socialist countries, beginning with our neighbors. At the same time, it stressed the particular attention given to expanding and diversifying relations with the developing and nonaligned countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of active participation in the international division of labor; at the same time, efforts were made to develop Romania's relations with all states, regardless of their social system. The plenum particularly praised the RCP's consistent endeavors to develop relations of cooperation and solidarity with Communist and workers parties and cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, government parties, other democratic forces, political organizations, and liberation movements on the basis of equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for each party's independence and for its right to independently work out its political line.

Stressing the fact that in 1983 our party and state carried out their foreign policy activities amid a serious deterioration of the international situation, the plenum praised the consistent and multilateral efforts made by socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu to halt the dangerous arms race in Europe and throughout the world, to establish a climate of confidence and security on the continent, to develop multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, to prevent and settle military conflicts, to eliminate tension and settle all conflicts through political means, and to establish a new world economic order.

The RCP Central Committee decided that in 1984 -- the year of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and of the 13th party congress -- our party and state should further devote their international activities to developing cooperation and solidarity with all peoples in the world, with revolutionary, progressive, democracy, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, to the triumph of the ideals of national freedom and independence, to halting the arms race and implementing specific disarmament measures -- primarily for nuclear disarmament -- to the cause of peace and cooperation among all the nations, and to building a better and more just world on earth.

The plenum expressed the conviction that the important documents adopted will rally the support of the Communists and of all the people, and expressed the trust that our heroic workers class, peasantry, intellectuals, and all working people will intensify their efforts to meet the two great events in the life of the party and country... the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress -- with new and noteworthy results in all areas.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION HELD 23-24 MAR

Ceausescu Speech at Ceremony

AU270850 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech given by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the Grand National Assembly award ceremony held in Bucharest on 24 March]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf I would like to extend warmest congratulations to all socioeconomic units, all counties, and collectives of working people in all sectors for the high orders and distinctions awarded to them for successes achieved in fulfilling the 1983 plan and for achievements in the socialist competition that is taking place between all counties and socioeconomic units in our fatherland. (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to take this opportunity to extend warm congratulations to all working people, the workers class, peasantry, and intellectuals in all countries and socioeconomic units who -- although they are not among the winners of the socialist competition -- have carried out an important activity and have made a very significant contribution to the results achieved by our country in the social and economic development of our fatherland in 1983. (loud, prolonged applause)

It is undoubtedly a cause of great satisfaction and joy for the winners in the socialist competition, for the new heroes of socialist work, and for those who have been awarded high orders and distinction for their activity. However, as I have mentioned on other occasions too, socialist competition is an open competition, and all socioeconomic units and all counties in our fatherland are participating in it. Each county has the possibility to rank first and to win the award of hero of socialist labor. At the same time, any socioeconomic unit in any sector can win the hero award or other high distinctions -- and proceeding from this it is necessary for all counties and all socioeconomic units to engage with greater determination in socialist competition this year. Next year I would like to create new heroes of socialist labor and new winners of socialist competition. (lively and loud applause)

At the recent Central Committee plenum I referred to the problems that must be the focus of all party bodies and organizations, of all the democratic leaderships of the working people, and of each collective in all sectors of activity. I will therefore not dwell extensively on those problems. However, I would like to mention the need to do all we can to fulfill the energy and raw materials program under favorable conditions, to ensure proper material-technical supplies, to fulfill the plan tasks in all sectors and the specified production of all varieties, and to ensure export production and fulfill the export plan under most favorable conditions.

The Grand National Assembly [GNA] has adopted two very important programs. The program on improving the technical level and quality of products and the program on increasing labor productivity to a greater extent. In conformity with those programs, all sectors, all ministries, and all socioeconomic units have to take necessary measures to implement them under favorable conditions.

It is particularly necessary for us to pay greater attention to research in perfecting the production process and to introducing the achievements of science and the new technologies in all sectors. The level of our industry and generally that of the Romanian economy, the requirements of socioeconomic progress, and the need to be in all fields up to the level of the most advanced achievements of science and technology require a concentration of all research forces and of all working people to achieve even greater results in that field -- this being one of the decisive factors of our overall development and of building socialism and communism in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

I have spoken about the problems in agriculture. We have proposed to achieve a record production this year -- and we must do all we can to complete agricultural work under most favorable conditions and on schedule and to demonstrate our peasantry's capability and the capability of socialist agriculture to achieve large and better crops in all sectors.

It is therefore necessary for both you who have won the socialist competition and have been awarded high orders and distinctions and for those who have not been awarded such orders but are participating in the socialist competition and aspire to such orders and distinctions this year to take such action as to give new scope to socialist competition, so that we meet the 40th anniversary of the revolution for national and social liberation and the 13th party congress with better results in all sectors. Let us take determined action to better organize labor and strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline, without a proper organization of labor from the minister down to the bottom, to the last working man, or rather from the minister down to the last workers and cooperative member and to the last peasant! All of us have to engage with all our might in implementing the socioeconomic development program for this year and for the overall 5-year plan so as to ensure our fatherland's firmer progress on the road of socialism and communism and a better material and cultural living standard for our people, and so as to strengthen our fatherland, its independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

I am firmly convinced that today's ceremony awarding those who have achieved best results in socialist competition, in the activity of fulfilling the plan, will be a strong impetus for all working people, for all socioeconomic units, and for all our fatherland's counties and localities, and I am convinced that next year at the award ceremony we will see new winners of the socialist competition. I do not want you to have the impression that those who have been awarded this time can lag behind, however, it is possible for others to exceed them -- and they must act in this direction. I am sure that each first secretary is able and should demonstrate that his county can also win the Labor Order First Class and the award of Hero of Socialist Labor, and I would like us to have a great number of heroes of socialist labor, a great number of winners of orders, first class, and of other distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania. (prolonged applause, cheers)

In conclusion I wish increasingly greater successes to you, all working people, and to all our people in their overall activity, and I wish you good health and happiness! (prolonged applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!")

Dascalescu on Labor Program

AU270930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Mar pp 1-2

[Report read by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at the 23 March session of the Grand National Assembly on the "Program on More Markedly Increasing Labor Productivity and Improving Labor Organization and Norms in 1983-1985 and the Period Ending in 1990"]

[Text] Greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, esteemed comrades: Empowered by the RCP Central Committee, please allow me to present to the GNA for debate and approval the program on more markedly increasing labor productivity and improving labor organization and norms in 1983-1985 and in the period ending in 1990, a program adopted by the RCP Central Committee at its November 1983 plenum.

Established at the initiative and under the direct guidance of the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the program is basically designed to achieve the strategic objective of the party national conference, which is to attain the level of productivity prevailing in developed countries, thus ensuring our country's resolute progress toward a modern and highly efficient economy.

With his exceptional talent for scientific analysis and his particular ability to grasp the essence of the fundamental processes of socioeconomic development in our country, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has clearly defined the directions in which we must act in the coming years to ensure a steady rate of growth of labor productivity which should firmly place our country on the path of building an intensive economy.

Focusing economic activities on the need to rapidly increase labor productivity, our party proceeds from the historical truth that labor productivity is decisive for asserting the superiority of the socialist system, for achieving a new quality of life, for continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard, and for continuously developing the national economy. In his report to the party national conference, brilliantly stressing the decisive importance of labor productivity for implementing the party program, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated: "Without high labor productivity we cannot build a comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism, and we cannot continue raising the people's living standard."

In keeping with the complex perception of the party secretary general, we must understand that steadily increasing the productivity of social labor constitutes one of the objective requirements of asserting the strength and superiority of our socialist system in the historical contest between socialism and capitalism.

This eminently revolutionary orientation means that the government, the ministries, and the other central bodies are dutybound to adopt without delay all the necessary measures to steadily implement the program on more markedly increasing labor productivity which was forwarded to you today for approval. In view of the fact that the results obtained so far in increasing labor productivity do not reflect our entire potential, we must resolutely ensure that each sector of our socialist economy achieves greater productivity; this should also secure our competitiveness, from this viewpoint, with the developed countries.

Proceeding from the tasks and guidelines issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the objectives of the program on increasing labor productivity are securely backed by technical, economic, and organizational measures. The latter are based on the consistent application of the results of scientific research and technological development in production and on the latest methods of organization and management. At the same time, the program envisages the introduction and broad expansion of mechanization and automation, full utilization of production capacities and manpower, and continuous improvements in the professional skills of all those directly employed in material production.

The program on more markedly increasing labor productivity and improving labor organization and norms -- set out in stages for 1985, 1987, and 1990 -- features tasks designed to achieve in our economy rates of productivity similar to those in traditionally industrial countries. According to the program, in 1985 our national industry must record an approximately 41 percent increase in labor productivity over 1980, and the processing industry a 45 percent increase. By resolutely implementing everywhere measures to more rapidly introduce technological progress and to better organize production and labor, in 1987 labor productivity must be 1.7 times higher than in 1980.

During the period 1988-1990, the implementation of a series of measures to improve technological flows, optimally organize work places and sectors, and intensively promote the results of scientific research and technological development in production will ensure the doubling of labor productivity by the end of the next 5-year plan, and that will put us on a par with certain European developed countries.

The program presented to the GNA features modern technologies for each branch and sector of the economy as well as machinery, installations, and equipment capable of technical-functional performances of an international level, means of automation and robots, an increased degree of production specialization and concentration, and substantial increases in the efficiency of fixed assets. It also features measures to better utilize raw and other materials, fuel and energy, and to more efficiently employ manpower with a view to achieving products of a high technical level and quality capable of competing in foreign markets.

In order to best implement the tasks envisaged in the program, the ministries, and other central economic bodies, in close cooperation with industrial centrals and enterprises, will have to resolutely ensure that the over 1,300 programs of measures established for branches and units and stipulating specific schedules and responsibilities are optimally implemented.

The actions and measures envisaged in the program are aimed at raising the technical level and quality of products, more rapidly modernizing products, and intensifying the implementation of programs on self-supply of equipment for in-plant transportation, handling, and storage. At the same time, they will ensure strict observance of the principle of more rapidly increasing labor productivity in keeping with rising salaries as one of the objective requirements for efficiently developing the economy and increasing the well-being of the working people.

In keeping with the plan, the measures established for 1984 ensure an 8 percent increase in labor productivity in the national industry and a 6.5 percent increase in construction assembly compared to 1983.

In order to fully attain these tasks, the ministries, centrals, and enterprises must intensify their efforts to extensively promote technical progress, to efficiently utilize productive fixed assets, and to increase the number of personnel directly employed in production.

Esteemed comrades, one of the important objectives of the program is to continuously increase physical labor productivity. The ministries, centrals, and enterprises, assisted by institutes of scientific research and technological engineering, have thus far established productivity levels for 2,600 industrial products in physical terms [in expresie fizica] totaling 83 percent of the value of the production commodities planned for 1984. By the end of the current 5-year plan, we must ensure that at least 87 percent of the value of production commodities is based on manpower consumption, and by 1987 all production commodities should be achieved in this manner. [sentence as published] This system is also applied in the other branches of the economy, in construction, agriculture, and transportation.

In view of the great untapped reserves existing in the utilization of technical equipment and manpower, the program channels the efforts of ministries, centrals, and enterprises toward utilizing machines, installations, and equipment to capacity and modernizing and updating them with a view to attaining the level of planned productivity, quality, and consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and electricity.

At the same time, resolute steps must be taken to optimally fill the working time of the personnel, to eliminate any production stoppage, and to strengthen order and discipline at each workplace.

In the mining industry, in order to more rapidly increase labor productivity, special attention will be paid to introducing new technologies in the exploitation of useful minerals and expanding complex mechanization in the extraction of coal and minerals. Crude extraction will be geared to optimal deep-well drilling technologies, to the application of mining methods in the exploitation of certain deposits, and to raising the final recovery index.

According to the program, the measures envisaged for the metallurgical sector are aimed at increasing the steel rolling coefficient, completely mechanizing furnace-loading operations, and automating steel rolling operations with a view to producing sections, sheets, and pipes with a negative tolerance and expanding the manufacture of highly-processed metallurgical products.

For the machine-building industry, the program features for the period 1983-85 a large number of new and updated technologies, especially in foundries and assembly sectors. The introduction of technical progress will be pursued even more intensively in the coming 5-year plan. New technologies will be expanded that ensure high-performance products, technologies featuring more fine mechanics, hydropneumatic, electronic, and microelectronical equipment, in keeping with domestic and foreign market requirements.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries, the implementation of highly-efficient technologies requiring low raw material and energy consumption will substantially increase labor productivity in all the sub-branches of those industries, thus bringing their performance up to the level of top international chemical industries. More resolute steps will be taken in the petrochemical industry to increase the degree of extraction of crude oil and methane gas, and new technologies will be worked out for pyrogenic distillation, for the efficient processing of ethylene and propylene, and for obtaining methanol out of residual gas.

Major tasks are envisaged for the wood industry. Primarily emphasized are new technologies and the modernization of existing ones with a view to ensuring a better utilization of wood materials and wood chemical treatment. Intensive measures are planned to modernize exploitation and transport methods in this sector.

In the light industry, the program envisages the expansion of new and updated technologies, mechanization of manual operations at certain processing stages, replacement of used equipment, and efficient processing of recoverable and reusable raw and other materials.

Esteemed comrades, the program on more markedly increasing productivity presented today to the GNA features important tasks for the other branches of the national economy, too. In 1985 labor productivity in construction assembly must be more than 45 percent higher than in 1980, in 1987 1.75 times higher, and in 1990 twice as high. The achievement of such a quality leap is based on measures that will ensure, beginning with the design stage, a higher degree of utilization of prefabricated and standard elements, new materials and construction elements requiring lower energy consumption, complete and efficient utilization of construction machinery and equipment, and greater order and discipline on building sites. According to the program, by 1985 the degree of construction industrialization will have to reach 30 percent, and by 1987 50 percent. By 1990 we plan to generally conclude the process of industrialization of construction by using only plant-prefabricated elements of a wide utilization and by completely mechanizing work on construction sites.

In the agricultural sector, the measures established envisage by 1985 a labor productivity 63 percent higher than in 1980 in state agricultural enterprises, 1.7 times higher in 1987, and 2.2 times higher in 1990. The tasks established in this branch are aimed at increasing the efforts and responsibility of all factors for completely utilizing and raising the productive potential of the land, substantially increasing yields per hectare, promoting highly productive strains and hybrids, raising livestock birth rate and reducing mortality, and obtaining more productive animal breeds. Special attention will be paid to providing productive agricultural machines adapted to the production structure of each area.

In the area of transportation, in order to optimally meet economic requirements more resolute steps will be taken to expand the adoption of modern processes, to generally promote combined transports, and to particularly develop fluvial transport, including the intensive utilization of the Danube-Black Sea and Midia-Navodari Canals.

Esteemed comrades, the program prominently features measures to improve production and labor organizations, which will account for about 40 percent of the increases envisaged in labor productivity. In order to fulfill this task, the ministries, centrals, and enterprises will have to responsibly concern themselves with efficiently utilizing production capacities by optimizing manufacturing flows, intensively utilizing all machines, installations, and equipment, establishing complex teams in keeping with the specific production processes and technologies applied, and strengthening order and discipline at all work places.

Very important for the implementation of the program are measures to continuously improve the professional skills and training of cadres. Energetic measures will be taken to further improve the educational system and to more closely link it to production, and to thoroughly organize the professional training of workers, foremen, and engineers in keeping with the modern equipment and rational manpower distribution in new production capacities.

In accordance with the aim of markedly increasing labor productivity, the program devotes great attention to systematically reducing labor consumption per product in line with the modern production means available and with the experience and training of the labor force. Thus, measures will be taken to base labor norms on a uniform concept throughout the national economy, and scientifically substantiated labor norms will be primarily promoted.

So far, a number of actions have been undertaken on the basis of the program tasks; they will ensure that by 1984 85 percent of industrial work will be done according to improved norms. By 1985 we plan to complete the entire cycle of improvements of existing labor norms so that these norms will perfectly fit the technical, technological, and organizational conditions of production and labor organization.

Esteemed comrades, the complete and on-schedule implementation of the program on more markedly increasing labor productivity is directly conditioned by the unswerving implementation of all the measures established for each branch and unit, measures which are to be implemented by all the ministries, centrals, and enterprises. We can justifiably assert that we have all the requirements for fulfilling all the tasks established in this field by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The resolute implementation of the measures envisaged will widen the scope of the working people's initiative and responsibility for implementing the party policy on continuously increasing labor productivity, reducing production expenditures, enhancing the efficiency of fixed funds, better utilizing raw and other materials, fuel, and electricity, and for fulfilling all the tasks established in the national uniform plan or socioeconomic development. The working people shall consistently pursue these essential directions of our economic program and will intensify their efforts so as to make the greatest possible contribution to increasing the national income -- the only resource for the general development fund of our society and for continually raising the living standard of all our people.

Esteemed comrades, I want to conclude by assuring the GNA and you, greatly beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, that -- following your example of untiring work and revolutionary devotion and passion -- the government, the ministries, centrals, enterprises, and all working people, regardless of nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general, will responsibly and continuously endeavor to optimally implement the party program on socioeconomic development of the country, so as to come to the 13th party congress and to the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation with increasingly better results in the development of the economy, results which will propel our socialist fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization.

I suggest to the GNA that it adopt the program on more markedly increasing labor productivity in the belief that the implementation of this program will open up a new era of progress and prosperity for our socialist nation.

FURTHER ON CEAUSESCU DEPARTURE FOR BULGARIA

AU290823 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] This morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, left for a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The party secretary general and president of the republic is also accompanied by Comrades Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and by other officials.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport. The official hall was adorned by the party and state flags, which framed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait. Upon departure,Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Miu Dobrescu, Marin Enache, Petru Enache, Nocolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Richard Winter, Nicu Ceausescu, Ion M. Nicolae, Gheorghe Petrescu, and by members of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and government, and by leaders of central institutions, and civic organizations. Malcho Malchev, charge d'affaires ad interim of Bulgaria in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present. Before boarding the plane, a group of Pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

REPORTAGE ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Mojsov, Wu Hold Talks

LD292011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and China follow a constant upward trend. This was noted today during the talks between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister. It was stressed in the talks that the Chinese minister's visit to Yugoslavia is of particular significance since it is taking place at a dramatic moment when international relations in all vital sectors are very tense.

At a time when the arms race has intensified, when negotiations between the superpowers and the blocs have halted, when the North-South dialogue is almost nonexistent, when all hotbeds of crisis in the world have heated up even more, and when international channels of communications are paralyzed, the meeting between the foreign ministers of China and Yugoslavia has been assessed by both sides as useful. A tense international situation calls for further deepening mutual acquaintances and strengthening mutual trust and understanding. As noted in the talks, it is therefore necessary to continue intensive contacts between representatives of the two friendly countries. Contacts held thus far at the highest level, as well as future meetings, will facilitate even better cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in the international and bilateral spheres. This was stated in the talks between Mojsov and Wu Xueqian. It was established that tension between the blocs, especially between the (?superpowers) and the break in disarmament negotiations weigh down heavily on international relations and create new threats for peace and security in the world. The need to resume talks on disarmament was also stressed. The hope was expressed that the superpowers will again sit at the negotiating table, since their present competition is causing serious concern in the world.

Because of the deployment of missiles, stability in the world has been disrupted, but at the same time peace movements have become more active, the two ministers stated in their talks.

Exchanging their views on initiatives on disarmament, both sides expressed their determination to continue the struggle for easing tension and strengthening peace and constructive cooperation in the interest of all peoples in the world.

Mojsov and Wu Xueqian emphasized that one of the main causes of international tension is the continued and intensifed arms race as well as the crisis provoked by the deployment of missiles. For this reason, the two ministers stressed the need for greater involvement on the part of the international community and for increased activity of democratic forces in the world in exerting influence on the great powers and blocs to start negotiating and move toward relaxation.

Relations between Yugoslavia and China and the great powers were also discussed during the talks between the two ministers. Particular reference was made to China's relations with Japan and to the problems of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Views were also exchanged on the proposal for the unification of Korea.

The Yugoslav minister made special reference to topical events in Europe, as one of the sensitive areas in the world, while Wu Xueqian expressed China's views on the most recent developments in Asia and fresh attempts by the superpowers to attain superiority in that region.

Expressing their satisfaction with very good political cooperation achieved thus far between the two countries, Mojsov and Wu Xueqian again stressed the need for fresh joint efforts to be made on developing economic relations which are at the moment lagging behind relations in other spheres.

The Chinese minister visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center today and laid flowers on the president's grave. Later he visited the military museum in Belgrade. Wu Xueqian leaves for Romania tomorrow evening.

Dinner Toasts

LD292009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1833 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a formal dinner tonight in honor of Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country. During the formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation at New Belgrade the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

After expressing great satisfaction at the visit of the Chinese foreign minister to Yugoslavia, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that cooperation and friendship between the SFRY and the PRC are stable. Cooperation is successfully developing in all fields on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights, noninterference, and the right of every people to make independent decisions on the paths of its development. Relations between the two countries are characterized by trust and by the similarity or identity of views on a series of international issues. The two countries share an interest in the promotion of economic cooperation.

The federal secretary then went on to point out our anxiety at the international situation which is pregnant with the threats of war. Dwelling then on the crisis areas in the world, Lazar Mojsov said:

"We are deeply worried by the further deepening of the crises in the Near and Middle East, in Southeast Asia, Central America, and other regions, because they represent a grave threat not only to these regions, but also to peace in the world. Together with other nonaligned countries and peace-loving forces, Yugoslavia keeps pointing out the danger and impermissibility of military interventions, foreign interference, and the imposition of solutions on other countries by means of the policy of the fait accompli.

"We consider that the lasting and just solutions to all the crises should be sought by peaceful means, on the basis of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from occupied territories, abandonment of foreign interference, application of self-determination for nations, and independent resolution by them of relations in their own countries, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries. We also consider that there can be no lasting and stable peace without halting the arms race and (?adopting) real measures aimed at disarmament, both nuclear and conventional.

"We also consider that the world community must place the question of the further widening of the gap between developing and industrially developed countries on the list of high-priority items, because the consequences of continuing to ignore or obstruct it would be unforeseeable for the whole world. We must continue to make efforts to begin the North-South dialogue and intensify South-South cooperation, because this is of great strategic importance for developing countries in connection with the creation of the new international economic order .

"Our country is exerting efforts and making its own contribution within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and through numerous bilateral contacts with the aim of seeking constructive solutions for the present-day world's unsolved problems.

"An irreplaceable contribution in the struggle for peace and the settling of international problems is being made by the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and influential factor in international relations, which is again proving its vitality in the present exacerbated international conditions despite the numerous problems which individual nonaligned countries are facing."

After recalling at the beginning of his toast that during the last UN General Assembly session in New York he had cordial and friendly talks with the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Mojsov, Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, also spoke about the heroic struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the liberation of the country from its occupiers during World War II during which they created the conditions for the building of socialism in their own country.

The Chinese foreign minister then went on to say the following, among other things:

"Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, has invested great efforts in and has made a considerable contribution toward consolidating the Nonaligned Movement, activating the role of this movement, and preserving world peace. Yugoslavia and other nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe are strengthening their mutual cooperation and are becoming an important force in preserving peace and security in Europe. In a nutshell, your country plays a prominent role in international affairs and enjoys high recognition by all peace-loving countries.

"Since 1977, friendly Chinese-Yugoslav relations are constantly developing in a comprehensive and stable direction. There is broad cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological as well as cultural sphere. We are extending support to each other and respect one another, be it in the sphere of internal construction or international affairs. Our friendship has a firm basis and our cooperation has broad prospects.

"Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, visited Yugoslavia last year, while Yugoslav leaders visited our country, and this has contributed even more to the consolidation and development of party cooperation between our two parties and our two countries.

[The following paragraph was killed by TANJUG at 1854 GMT]

"The forthcoming friendly visit to China by Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will undoubtedly consolidate and develop even greater friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples. We look forward with pleasure to that visit.

"China and Yugoslavia are peace-loving and socialist states. Both our countries want lasting peace to prevail in the world so that there might be some relaxation in the tense international situation. However, the severe rivalry in the global sphere between the two superpowers makes the international situation even more unsettled and unstable. They are continuing the arms race. Moreover, one after the other, they are deploying new nuclear missiles in Europe in order to achieve nuclear superiority, and this has worsened the tense confrontation between the two military blocs. China fully understands the concern of the peoples of European countries due to the situation in their region and resolutely supports the European peoples' efforts in their struggle against nuclear war, in their just demands for the preservation of world peace.

"The struggle against hegemonism and the protection of world peace represents the basic orientation of China's foreign policy. We advocate that the superpowers should stop their infinite arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, that they should not install new nuclear missiles in Europe and in other areas of the world, and that they should reduce and destroy the missiles deployed. We believe that the Soviet Union and the United States should consider the aspirations of the peoples of various countries and achieve an agreement, through serious negotiations, on a drastic reduction in nuclear arms. We are convinced that world peace can be preserved and security of mankind guaranteed if all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world strengthen unity and wage a constant struggle against hegemonism and the policy of might is right.

"I fully agree with the attitude expressed by Comrade Mojsov in his speech on the establishment of the new international economic order, which reflects the basic demand by various countries of the world and especially the countries and peoples of the Third World."

At the end of his toast the guest stated that the friendly [word indistinct] and discussions on questions of mutual interest are a very good way to deepen mutual acquaintance and further promote friendship and cooperation.

"It is precisely with such wishes that I arrived to visit your country. Today we held sincere, friendly talks with Comrade Mojsov, and we are very pleased with their results. Beyond any doubt, our visit is certain to achieve its aim and end with full success."

Chinese Reportage

For Beijing XINHUA press agency accounts of the official visit to Yugoslavia by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of the People's Republic of China, including his talks with Nikola Stojanovic and Lazar Mojsov, and remarks at the dinner hosted by Mojsov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 March China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPILJAK STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM VISIT TO CSSR

LD291806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- "With President Husak and other Czechoslovak leaders we had open talks which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. We discussed in detail our bilateral relations, and informed each other about the development and building of socialist relations in our countries. We also exchanged views on topical international issues."

This was stated by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his return from Czechoslovakia, where he was on an official and friendly visit. In his statement to Yugoslav press, radio, and television, President Spiljak went on to say:

"We acquainted ourselves with some modern achievements of Czechoslovak industry and agriculture and visited historical and cultural monuments.

"In the capital of the Slovak SR, Bratislava, we had talks with the top leadership and acquainted ourselves with its dynamic development and with the functioning of the federal system. We also visited some industrial and cultural institutions.

"We established that cooperation between the SFRY and Czechoslovakia is successfully developing on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and the advantage of both sides, with full respect for individual paths of internal development and the different international positions of the two countries.

"We think that our visit came at the right time and that it was very successful and of mutual interest, as was also stressed by the top Czechoslovak leadership. Although we have already had numerous contacts and have reached a high level of cooperation in certain fields, especially in the field of commodity exchange, our political relations lagged behind economic and cultural cooperation and cooperation in some other areas. By this visit we wanted to demonstrate readiness to further strengthen and deepen the traditional friendship between our peoples and countries, which has deep historical roots, through cooperating in all spheres where we have mutual interests and needs. Our hosts expressed this same readiness.

"Especially in recent years, our economic cooperation has been developing in a dynamic way and has reached a high level. For instance, the value of commodity exchange last year amounted to $1.7 billion for both sides. Czechoslovakia is Yugoslavia's fourth largest trading partner in the sphere of commodity exchange with the world, while Yugoslavia occupies the fifth position in Czechoslovak commodity exchange. We shall soon start work on a program of long-term economic cooperation. It is the program for the period after 1985. We are striving to develop higher forms of cooperation, particularly specialization and industrial cooperation. We have noted that in these areas all possibilities have not yet been exhausted.

"We think that in this context this visit will prompt mutual efforts and more successful cooperation in the future.

"The exchange of views also dealt with topical international issues. We established that we agree with the assessment that at the time of the current very tense international situation, it is of the utmost importance to preserve peace and to strive on the broadest basis to ease the tension and revive detente and negotiations, above all in the field of security and disarmament. The conference in Stockholm can considerably contribute to this. We stressed that the aim of foreign policy activity of nonaligned Yugoslavia and the Nonaligned Movement is to find a way out of the crisis of political and economic relations in the world and encourage the tackling of hotbeds of crisis and particularly of acute international economic problems which heavily burden the developing countries.

"I also want to make use of this opportunity to thank our host for the very friendly and cordial welcome extended to us wherever we went" -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency said at the end of his statement.

President Spiljak was welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others. Petr Kubasek, charge of the CSSR Embassy in Yugoslavia and embassy staff were also present. At Belgrade airport President Spiljak was accorded the usual military honors.

NO STANCE ON UN IRAQI CHEMICAL WEAPONS REPORT

LD291838 Tehran IRNA in English 1747 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 IRNA -- The Government of Yugoslavia announced today that it did not have enough data available to express its views regarding the finding and reports announced by the U.N. delegation of the employment of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime in its imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Jelko Jeglic, the official spokesman of Yugoslav Foreign Ministry talking on the issue today, said that his government had no information on which they could base their views on the issue. Informed political sources in Belgrade had predicted that Yugoslavia's silence vis-a-vis the employment of chemical weapons by the Iraqi forces.

The spokesman's speech last week revealed that government's lack of interest in announcing its stance on the issue. Jeglic, last Friday, in a press conference pointing out the need for dispatching another fact-finding delegation besides the U.N. delegation in order to ascertain the possible use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime, said that they should await for the final announcement of the findings of these delegations.

Bringing up the necessity of dispatching other delegations, the foreign minister was slyly implying that data made available through the U.N. delegation did not form sufficient grounds for his government to pronounce a clear stance. Jeglic, despite a question raised by one of the reporters present in the press conference, did not specify the nature or the origin of the additional delegation he was suggesting to be dispatched.

BULGARIANS INSTALL RELAY ANTENNAS FOR TV

AU291827 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Report on 29 March session of Serbian LC Central Committee "prepared by" Mijusko Tomic, Ninoslava Arsenovic, Jelena Radovanov, Kosta Krajincanic, Zika Jerotijevic, and Rade Veljanovski]

[Excerpt] During the discussion at the session, Boris Kostadinov [not further identified] spoke about the situation in the Nis and the South Morava regions. He pointed to some phenomena occuring in these communities. More and more young people go to Bulgaria to study, Kostadinov pointed out. Under the auspices of anti-Yugoslav associations, even the poorest students enroll there. There are more and more relay antenna installations on the border which enable the reception of Bulgarian radio and television programs on Yugoslav territory.

It is not rare, Kostadinov argues, that our citizens are sent greetings cards from Bulgaria, such as for Spring Day, which include questionnaires on watching Bulgarian television programs.

The LC is waging a struggle against such phenomena. However, it is necessary to continue with electrification in this area at an accelerated rate, to open wider possibilities for employment, and to enable faster development of this region, Kostadinov concluded.

ALBANIA'S ANTI-YUGOSLAV PROPAGANDA CONTINUES

LD300458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG) -- The Committee for Information of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia assessed today, Thursday, that Albania's anti-Yugoslav propaganda is adapting its tactics to current developments but that it essentially continues to re-reflect the basic objectives of greater Albania policy towards Yugoslavia.

The committee underlined that Tirana's propganda is aimed chiefly at fomenting national intolerance among Albanians towards the Serbian people. It also noted that the Tirana regime is seeking support for its anti-Yugoslav activities from various reactionary newspapers around the world.

ASSEMBLY ON COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN BODIES

LD291616 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted today, Thursday, the programme of cooperation with the representative bodies of other countries for this year. The programme envisages that visits should be as short as possible and that delegations should not have more than four members.

Owing to economic stabilization measures, the programme will be restricted only to those visits which, it was stated, have an absolute priority or have already been set.

In today's debate, it was stressed that cooperation with foreign representative bodies is an integral part of Yugoslavia's foreign policy activities and contributes equally to the strengthening of peace in the world and to a better understanding of the country's international position and its independent and non-aligned policy.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia today also adopted [words indistinct] relating to the [word indistinct] of the international convention on the Law of the Sea so far signed by 132 countries. In relation to this, it was pointed out that before the convention is ratified, rights and obligations Yugoslavia will be acquiring should be subjected to a thorough study.

PRESIDENCY REPORT ON DEFENSE, ECONOMIC PROGRESS

AU271851 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2332 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Br. Miletic report]

[Text] The report of the SFRY Presidency on the situation and problems in the internal and foreign policy of the country was submitted to the SFRY Assembly recently. It sums up the overall results of the work of the present Presidency and designates the main directions of social activity that will be taken over in May and led by the SFRY Presidency with a new composition.

Two chapters of the report -- one on the protection of the constitutional order and internal security and one on all-people's defense -- attract special attention. This is only understandable because both questions very directly concern both the internal and foreign policy of the country. Namely, the greater the difficulties the country goes through, the more conspicuous the opponents of our system become, failing to shrink even from counterrevolutionary, diversionist (in 2 years, hostile emigration has perpetrated seven diversionist-terrorist actions in the country and 67 abroad) and other attempts aimed at incurring damage to socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia.

In such a situation, the defensive power of the country is not and cannot be something that could be allocated according to the needs of the moment; therefore, the SFRY Presidency, being oriented towards the further realization of the concept of all-people's defense and socialist self-protection, has resolutely emphasized in the report that defense should be constantly elevated and kept "at such a level that it represents a factor of averting and confronting any aggressor."

The practice of the SFRY Presidency and of its Council for National Defense during the past term of office has been in conformity with that very orientation. Defense and protection was a frequent topic of the discussions, decisions, and adopted documents of the highest body of the state, and this has also influenced other sociopolitical factors to acquire such an attitude towards this sphere.

For instance, in the period from 1981 until the middle of last year, almost 6.5 million people in the armed forces and civilian life underwent training. They tested and improved their combat readiness in nearly 20,000 joint exercises. The number of those who took part in mass actions such as "Nothing Must Surprise Us," "United in Defense and Protection," and others nearly equals whole population. A lot has been done also in preparing economic and social activities for operating under extraordinary conditions and in war, which means that the idea of an armed people is being successfully realized to a considerable extent.

Although results are obvious, however, the Presidency warns that training, organizational measures, and a developed system of all-people's defense represent only one aspect of preparing society for defense. The problems that our economy has been facing lately have negatively affected the supplies of raw materials and producer goods for war production and war reserves. The total inflow of financial resources for the need of all-people's defense and socialist self-protection often came into question simply because the resources were not available.

Although the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] has been established by social plans, during the last 7 years the resources could not be provided in conformity with needs and orientations. Out of 5.8 percent of the realized national income earmarked for financing the YPA, only 4.79 percent was provided in the present medium-term plan. The fact that this failed to lead to a certain slowdown in the development and modernization of the Army is primarily due to the increased efforts, economizing, and economical management of the YPA members. Further reduction of the financial resources, however, could have a negative impact on combat readiness, and our society must not allow it in such an international situation, the SFRY Presidency emphasized.

The situation with the resources earmarked for defense from the sources other than the federal budget is also unsatisfactory. Sociopolitical communities spend these resources mostly for the development, equipment, and cadre training of territorial defense, civil defense, the system of observation and information, of communications, and so on. Financing defense preparations within economic and social activities, as well as creating commodity reserves within small scale sociopolitical communities has been neglected lately. This, it goes without saying, is not the only reason we cannot be completely satisfied with the quality of mass training of the population, with the situation with the equipment, and with civil defense training, and this is why the Presidency prescribes undertaking appropriate measures and introducing greater responsibility among subjects in this sphere.

This is where money is concerned. There is not enough money, and in the future allocating it for defense will depend more and more on the strength of the associated labor.

Hence it is in everyone's interest -- the report emphasizes -- that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program be consistently realized.

The SFRY Presidency assesses the moral-political and security situation in the YPA as stable, that is, being on such a level that it ensures successful performing of set tasks. An especially high evaluation is being given to the moral-political unity of the Army personnel. YPA officers, the report says, "are characterized by high political consciousness, by devotion to the basic values and aims of development of socialist self-management, and by a belief in the efficiency of our defense policy." About enlisted men, the report says that "they are characterized by a high political consciousness."

We would say, however, that the main point of the report lies in the SFRY Presidency's attitude that one must not stop at the attained step of the development of all-people's defense and socialist self-protection. Any delay in this respect would endanger our independence, autonomous development, and territorial integrity.

The knowledge that a stable economy strengthens defense and that, on the other hand, a strong defense guarantees the implementation of the long-term strategy of socioeconomic development is one more reason for providing material, financial, and other conditions for development and modernization of the Armed Forces to have priority in all plans of scioeconomic development, the priority not in plans only, but also in practice.

ECONOMIC REGULATIONS NOT CONSISTENTLY OBSERVED

LD300562 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG) -- At its session here today, Thursday, the Yugoslav Government warned that federal regulations governing internal and external economic relations are not being observed consistently. It pointed out that only the full implementation of these regulations can ensure the stabilization of economic trends in Yugoslavia.

The government allocated 60 million dollars for the import of fruit, agricultural products, tires, and auto spares, foreign cigarettes, newspapers, and magazines in preparation for the coming tourist season.

The government also made changes in regulations dealing with the rights of private persons and civic juridic persons in using foreign currency on their accounts. Among other things, these persons will be able to draw a maximum of 250 dollars or the equivalent in other currencies in cash, while the balance to the desired amount will be in the form of cheques or letters of credit. No change has been made in regulations on payments in foreign exchange through remittances abroad or credit cards.

While no mention is made of purchase of foreign goods through consignment stocks, the decision introduces novelties in buying foreign equipment for small businesses.

It was also announced today that new interest rates on dinar deposits have been set which, depending on the term fixed, reach up to 37 percent. Interest on foreign exchange deposits remains unchanged -- with a maximum of 12.5 percent on fixed-term deposits since the beginning of this year, Yugoslav banks are paying dinar interest on foreign exchange deposits, except in the case of Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad who continue to receive interest in foreign currency.

FINANCE COMMITTEE NOTES TRADE SHORTFALL

LD292031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The session of the finance committee of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces noted at its session today that despite some positive results at the end of last and beginning of this year, the economic situation in the country is fairly difficult. There has been failure to comply with export plans. By 19 March, exports increased by 1.1 percent and in the convertible currency area by 9.6 percent. The trade deficit amounts to $115 million, $85 million of which are in the convertible currency area. The quarterly exports plan was achieved with 65.8 percent; in the convertible currency area it was 66.3 percent. By 19 March, imports fell by 8.8 percent (in the convertible currency area by 6.1 percent). The quarterly imports plan was implemented at 60 percent.

SERBIAN LC DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

LD292108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The basic point of departure in today's debate at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee on current issues of the political security situation and of the functioning of the system of all-people's defense and socialist self-protection was that our possibilities to defend the country and our training for self-protection depend to a large extent on the specific situation in all spheres of social life.

Therefore, as Zivorad Misic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, stressed in his introductory speech, it is necessary, in assessing the political and security situation in the republic, that all elements which exert an influence on it be examined realistically and critically. Dealing with some of these issues -- the economic situation, the situation in the social activities, the state of awareness, the activity of the external and internal enemy, the ideological and action training of the LC in order that with its activity it might unfold prospects and seek better solutions for a speedier way out of the crisis, Misic pointed out that the LC must throw light even more precisely on all the causes which exert an influence on the present unfavorable trends in society. Should we not energetically eliminate these causes through organized political action, even deeper economic and social problems could arise, Misic said.

Our working people are aware of the gravity of the present situation and they are ready to work more and make sacrifices, but the lack of faith in circumstances becoming fundamentally better is growing, as is increasing criticism of leaderships which do not demonstrate, in line with their responsibility, enough unity and resolve, Zivorad Misic said.

Misic stressed that responsibility must be made more incisive and that it is high time to stop with verbal calls to account while at the same time hardly anybody is being made accountable for major failures in investments, for poor work by state and other organs, for large losses in the economy, for failures in the cultural sphere and editorial policy, and for violation and circumventing of the laws.

Misic said that the phenomenon of violating the laws has become more frequent, that the activity concerned with strengthening constitutionality, legality, and socialist morals has not yielded the desired results, because it is short in duration, in the form of a campaign, it is not specific, and the real causes of the illegal and immoral actions have not been established. Delays and at times also a lack of resolve in clearing up these negative phenomena have left the impression among the public that very often the action is not carried through to its logical conclusion and that some individuals with whose blessing many of these affairs have taken place are outside the range of legal and political responsibility.

In his review of the activity of the internal enemy and opposition forces, of the intensified pressure aimed at acquiring influential positions in many social institutions, in particular in the sphere of culture, science and public information activity, Misic stressed that some youth institutions have found themselves to be the special target of this activity.

Some recent phenomena in a section of the publishing activity, in a number of public platforms, in some magazines and literary publications, in theater productions in Belgrade, and in individual projects in the sphere of social sciences show that such initiatives, often inspired by the basest anti-Marxism and even overt anticommunism or aggressive nationalism are finding it relatively easy to reach the public, because organized work and influence by Communists in these environments are missing.

Recalling that the experiences of subsequently pronouncing political condemnations of such actions and articles have at times yielded insignificant positive effects and quite often even opposite effects, Zivorad Misic stressed that the LC must (?work) on the rallying and creative commitment of all exponents of progressive and Marxist thought capable of monitoring and carrying out a constant critical evaluation of creative work. The less visible but no less dangerous aspect of the infiltration of alien ideological concepts, which emerges in the sphere of economic relations with other countries and in various forms of international cultural and educational cooperation, must also be subjected to such a critical analysis. This, according to Misic, does not mean that openness towards the world is restricted, but that merely the greater social control is exercised.

Misic went on to talk about the intensified activity by all religious communities in the Republic and about the increase in all forms of nationalism, stressing that Serbian nationalism is most visible in some cultural manifestations and that the enemy has never counted as much as now on the scope provided by the multinational structure of our country and the republic and that he is trying to fuel nationalism and its historical as well as topical causes.

Dealing with the unfavorable military-political situation in the world, Zivorad Misic pointed out the need for even more decisive struggle for our fundamental orientations and for more consistent implementation of our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this sense, Misic said, we must do away with unevenness noticeable in making assessments of the situation in individual environments and regions, and he pointed out the need to perfect the self-protection mechanism, to strengthen the social prevention activity, and above all to raise social consciousness and the self-protection of culture of all working people and citizens. This is necessary in order to recognize more successfully what is hostile and what is not, what represents attacks on the foundations of the system, on brotherhood and unity and the LC's leading role, how the internal enemy operates in collusion with reactionary forces abroad and what is in line with the program of the LC and the constitution and what is not.

The fairly critical and self-critical debate in which about 10 members of the Central Committee took part, the attitudes presented in the introductory report were endorsed and resolve was expressed to embark on a resolute ideopolitical struggle aimed at eradicating any aspect of enemy or opposition activity in whatever form it might appear.

Quoting examples directly before and after the events in Kosovo, Sinan Hasani agreed with the assessment contained in the introductory report about the significance of real political security assessments for the correct functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In his words, the consequences of Albanian nationalism for the Albanian population in Kosovo have not been sufficiently illuminated and yet this is very important for a more resolute struggle against this enemy.

In Milos Stanimirovic's view what represents a particular threat to the political security situation in Belgrade as well as further afield is the increasingly aggressive nationalistic activity, above all by Serbian nationalism. Since collusion by nationalists with members of other enemy groupings is becoming increasingly frequent, nationalism in the capital is increasingly becoming the platform for the unified opposition activity by various categories of internal enemies.

In Bogdan Trifunovic's view, weaknesses in the functioning of the political system, in the context of which the position of executive management organs is strengthening while the role of workers' councils and assemblies becomes increasingly a mobilizing and political role serving to extend support to measures of the organs mentioned, also exert an influence on the political security situation.

In his view it is very essential to assess what is done in the republic to develop the political system and whether weaknesses pointed out innumerable times are being eliminated; whether words about making responsibility more incisive are also accompanied by specific measures against idle, incapable or bureaucratized officials in some functions and whether there is organized work to prepare new solutions.

Summing up the debate, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Committee, said that the debate and the introductory report have confirmed the topical nature of the issues discussed and the need for the LC to be the motivating force in this sphere. It is true that the issues are many, but the answers must be sought by all of us together. They cannot be obtained from a single place. One of the crucial issues for which all of us without exception must fight is the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program; we should not hesitate, we should not make what is clear ambiguous, we should not declare what has been agreed on as controversial. He added that the existing evasions in implementing this program must be removed.

At its session today, the Serbian LC Central Committee nominated Ivan Stambolic, as president of the Belgrade LC City committee and member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, as candidate for the post of president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, and Dragisa Gacic, the present secretary as candidate for the post of secretary. [as received] Following consultations by municipal committees, their election will be carried out by the end of May.

BRIEFS

ZAGREB WORK STOPPAGES -- The city council of the Zagreb trade unions met today. It was said that in the city there were 62 work stoppages in organizations of associated labor in the last 3 years. In 76 percent of cases, the basic causes were organizations of associated labor and work communities and the distribution criteria. Reasons, however, are also emerging which did not exist in earlier years. This refers above all to conflict situations in collectives in the more difficult conditions of economic activity and to the drop in the real standard of living of the employed. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 27 Mar 84 LD]

RISES IN WAGES, PRICES -- Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Statistics Institute has released details on personal incomes in 1983. The average wage amounted to 15,858 dinars; it was 15,638 in the economic sphere and 17,003 dinars in the non-economic activities. Compared with 1982, the incomes in 1983 were 26.4 percent higher. The monthly leap in retail prices was 39.1 percent. The picture is even more unfavorable if one compares December 1983 with December 1982. Personal incomes reached an average amount of 19,463 dinars (18,900 in the economy and 22,388 in non-economic activities), which represents a leap of 36.3 percent. Prices went up by 58.4 percent in the same time. Last year's personal incomes fell in real terms by 10.3 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 27 Mar 84 LD]

WRITERS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS SET -- Krusevo, March 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Writers Association elected Macedonian drama and short-story writer and former diplomat Kolf Casule new president of its presidency today (Saturday). At the end of a two-day annual assembly of their association in Krusevo (Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), writers agreed to convene a congress of Yugoslav writers this year to discuss two principal topics: "Writer and our time" and "Is culture a commodity." The last congress was held nine years ago in Belgrade. The decision to call a congress was motivated by the writers' desire to bear witness to their time by their creative work and to carry out a thorough discussion of the current position of literature and culture in general in Yugoslav society. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 24 Mar 84 LD]